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The POULTRY and EGG SITUATION

PES-198

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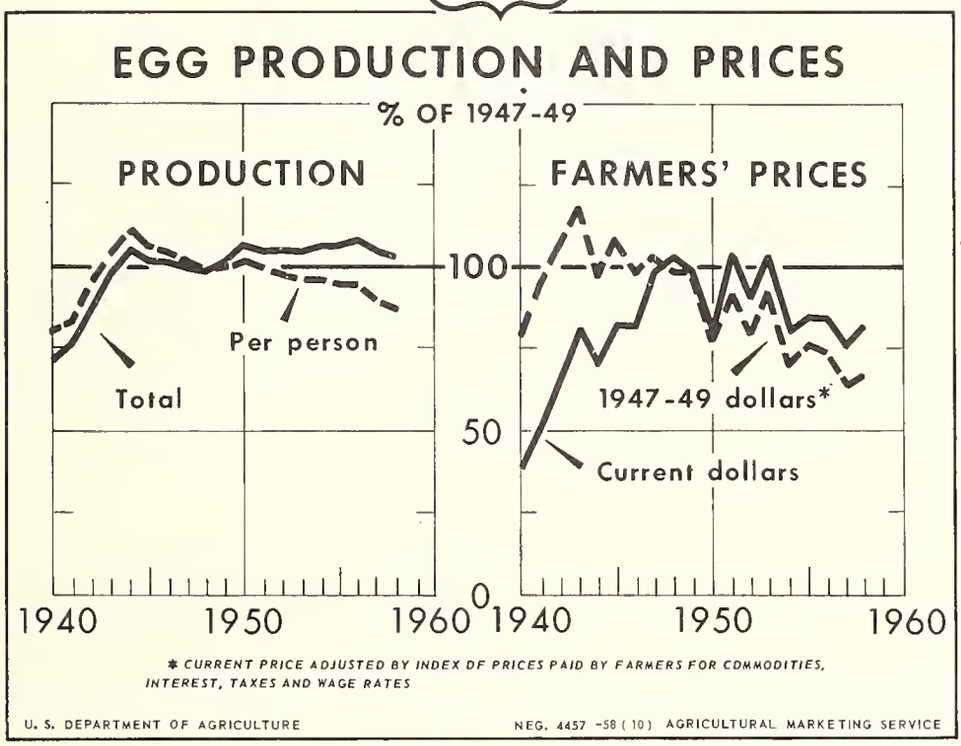
AMS



Measured in constant-value dollars, egg prices received by farmers have been drifting lower since the early 1940's. This is largely because of a decline in the consumer demand for eggs. On account of the generally lower egg prices (on the constant value basis), farmers and owners of backyard flocks have not increased egg production as fast as population is rising, and per capita supplies and consumption both are now lower than 10 years ago.

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THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION AT A GLANCE

Item	Unit	Month or date	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Month or date	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Comments on current situation
EGGS										
Farm production	Mil. doz.	Aug.	337.6	380.8	389.4	Sept.	323.8	368.2	375.0	
Average number of layers on farms	Millions	Aug.	282.9	283.3	283.2	Sept.	303.9	298.3	296.6	By January, to be above year before
Rate of lay per layer	Eggs	Aug.	14.3	16.1	16.5	Sept.	12.8	14.8	15.2	
Apparent disappearance, shell eggs per civilian	Eggs	Aug.	27.4	26.5	1/26.1	Sept.	26.8	26.0	1/25.6	
Frozen egg production	Mil. lb.	Aug.	11.0	16.6	18.0	Sept.	7.0	9.7	10.0	
Dried egg production	Mil. lb.	Aug.	2.4	1.8	2.0	Sept.	1.6	1.4	1.1	
Price received by farmers	Ct.per doz.	Sept.	46.8	40.3	41.0	Oct.	47.7	43.2	38.2	Likely to continue below last year
Price received by farmers as a percentage of parity	Percent	Sept.	85	76	78	Oct.	82	80	71	
Retail price (AMS)	Ct.per doz.	Aug.	66.0	56.0	57.2	Sept.	68.8	61.0	64.6	
Egg-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Sept.	12.1	11.7	11.9	Oct.	12.6	12.8	11.3	
Stocks:										
Shell	Thous.cases	Sept.	2,075	1,174	494	Oct. 1	1,432	895	302	
Frozen	Mil. lb.	Sept.	173.3	164.7	133.8	Oct. 1	150.3	147.4	117.4	
Chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries	Millions	Aug.	81.9	142.4	165.1	Sept.	77.0	131.7	143.3	Large increase in out-of-season hatching
Pullets not yet of laying age on farms	Millions	Sept.	203.6	132.0	145.0	Oct. 1	136.1	83.3	96.3	
Farm price of poultry ration	Dol.per cwt.	Sept.	3.88	3.43	3.44	Oct.	3.81	3.37	3.37	
POULTRY										
Price received by farmers for chickens, live										
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	Sept.	28.5	18.1	16.6	Oct.	26.4	17.0	15.8	]
Farm chickens	Ct. per lb.	Sept.	22.1	13.7	12.7	Oct.	20.6	12.7	11.7	]Lowest since 1940
All chickens	Ct. per lb.	Sept.	25.0	17.1	15.8	Oct.	23.1	15.9	14.8	]
Price received by farmers for all chickens as a percentage of parity	Percent	Sept.	84	60	55	Oct.	79	56	61	
Retail price of broilers and fryers ready-to-cook (AMS)	Ct. per lb.	Sept.	---	50.8	47.3	Sept.	---	47.9	45.2	
Price received by farmers for turkeys, live	Ct. per lb.	Sept.	33.2	22.9	23.7	Oct.	32.9	22.3	24.0	Above year before
Stocks:										
Poultry, excluding turkeys	Mil. lb.	Sept. 1	90.1	100.2	92.6	Oct. 1	113.1	112.2	119.5	
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	Sept. 1	38.3	101.9	103.6	Oct. 1	56.7	148.9	160.8	
Broiler-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Sept.	5.4	3.7	3.3	Oct.	5.1	3.5	3.2	
Turkey-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Sept.	8.6	6.7	6.9	Oct.	8.7	6.6	7.1	
Average weekly placement of chicks in 22 important States	Millions	Sept.	---	24.7	25.8	Oct.	---	23.2	26.2	Undeterred by low prices

1/ Partly estimated.

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, November 6, 1958

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SUMMARY

Supplies of poultry meat will probably continue to increase in 1959, though at a slower rate than in 1958, when broiler production rose about 15 percent from the year before. Production of poultry meat and per capita consumption were record high in 1958. Due to expansion of broiler production, per capita consumption of chicken is now double the prewar average. Egg production in 1959 will probably exceed 1958 and reach record levels, but the concurrent increase in population will hold per capita production (and hence consumption) at near the 1958 level, which is considerably lower than since the mid-1940's. Average prices to farmers for both broilers and eggs in 1959 are likely to be below 1958, and 1959 gross income from poultry production enterprises probably will fall below both 1958 and the $3.9 billion peaks of 1951 and 1953.

Production of broilers is likely to continue to increase in 1959, though not as much as in 1958 when output is rising 15 percent above the 1957 production of 1,450 million birds. Until at least the middle of 1959, the large prospective supply of hatching eggs will be an important influence in larger broiler production. For the year as a whole, the organization of the industry which encourages volume output will tend to keep output high.

Broiler prices in 1959 are likely to be lower than the 18 cent per pound average estimated for 1958. Prices in early 1958 were sustained by reduced and delayed marketings caused by adverse growing conditions early in the year, and by the high prices for red meats. Increases in broiler production after midyear resulted in lower prices, and by October prices were the second lowest since monthly estimates were begun in 1940.

Turkey slaughter in the first half of each year is generally seasonally small, but it will be larger than usual in January-June 1959. This is indicated by the large hatchings of poults in recent months and the continuing large supplies of hatching eggs, which will increase hatchings in the next few months, and, eventually, slaughter in early 1959. In addition, cold storage stocks of 1958-crop turkeys at the beginning of 1959 will probably be larger than the record holdings of 177 million pounds a year earlier. Total supplies until mid-year 1959 are therefore expected to exceed those of the first 6 months of 1958. Prices to farmers early in 1959 are not likely to exceed the 25.6 cent average of January-June 1958.

After August or September egg production will increasingly reflect the number of replacements to be raised in the spring of 1959. Even if moderately fewer replacement chickens are raised in 1959 than the 436 million of 1958, however, increases in rate of lay per bird are likely to offset the effects of smaller numbers of layers. If this happens, egg production will increase over the year earlier every month in 1959, but the margin will be narrower at the end of the year than at the beginning.

Egg prices in 1959 probably will average below 1958. The decrease will be largest in the first half of the year when the increase in production will be largest. Prices will rise relative to a year earlier in the second half of 1959 when the increase in production over the same period of 1958 is likely to be small. In the final quarter of 1959, prices may be above a year earlier.

Expected increases in egg production will not be great enough markedly to raise per capita egg supplies. Average consumption in 1959 will be about 350 eggs per person, compared with 348 likely for 1958. Per capita consumption of turkey will likely be in the neighborhood of $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds in 1959, compared with 5.6 in 1958 and the average of 3.3 pounds for 1947-49. Per capita consumption of chicken in 1959 will be almost 29 pounds, compared with 28.5 in 1958, and average for 1947-49 of 18.7 pounds. As in 1958, more than three-quarters of the 1959 chicken supply will be from broilers.

In late 1958, USDA programs were begun for the purchase of frozen turkeys and dried whole egg for School Lunches. From late July through November 6, contracts were let for the delivery of 21 million pounds of ready-to-cook turkey. About 2 million pounds of dried egg were bought from mid-October to November 6.

Review and Outlook

Background

The egg-laying flock in the first half of 1958 was smaller than in the same period the year before, and monthly egg production until June was also below 1957. The number of replacement chickens raised in 1957 was 18 percent below 1956. Until early fall, average egg prices to farmers in 1958 were above 1957. The 1958 hatch of egg-type chicks was up, especially in the later months of the hatching season. The year will close with a larger laying flock than it had 12 months earlier, and the monthly production of eggs will be greater. On October 1, the 402 million potential layers on farms were 3 percent more than last year. Beginning in October, farmers' prices for eggs were below 1957.

On the basis of chick placements in the 12 months ending with September, broiler production in 1958 is likely to show about a 15 percent increase over the 1.4 billion birds of 1957. Broiler prices in the first half of 1958 were favorable to producers. They were held up by relatively high prices for red meats and, following production difficulties during the winter in some southeastern States, by reduced or delayed broiler marketings. The high prices induced production increases which in many weeks were 15 to 25 percent above corresponding weeks in 1957. Prices dropped sharply in July, and since July they have generally lagged behind 1957, though prices in the last few months of 1957 were very low.

The record-large 1957 turkey crop of 81 million birds sold at the lowest fall prices since the early 1940's, and a reduction in the size of the 1958 crop was a natural reaction. As the 1958 hatching season developed, it became apparent that the early months were showing significant cuts in hatchings, and turkey growers evidently interpreted this as a favorable sign. As a consequence, successive monthly hatchings of poults in 1958 rose closer to numbers of hatchings the year before, and since June they have exceeded 1957. The net result is that the number of turkeys raised this year is only 4 percent less than last year. Partly on account of large storage stocks carried from 1957, turkey prices until March 1958 remained below 1957.

Late in July, the U. S. Department of Agriculture began buying turkeys for the National School Lunch Program, and purchases of dried egg were begun in October.

Year To Open with 2 or 3 Percent More Potential Layers

About two or three percent more layers than the 321 million of January 1, 1958, are in prospect for the beginning of 1959. A sharp increase among pullets hatched in 1958 will more than offset a smaller number of hens carried over from earlier years. There will be fewer hens than in the unusually large carryover of the year before. In 1957, fewer replacement pullets were raised than in any other of the 50 years on record.

On October 1, 1958, the 402 million potential layers on farms were 3 percent more than the year before. The components of this total are shown in table 6. The upper section of the table shows that the October 1 total numbers of pullets are a reasonable guide to the number of laying pullets that can be expected for January 1 following. The table also lists the number of pullets not yet laying on January 1. For 1959 this number will be up from the 35 million this year. The percentage increase will reflect in part the 26 to 51 percent increases in the monthly hatches since July. Therefore January 1 pullets, laying and not yet laying, are likely to be up by 20 to 25 million (10 percent) compared with 1958.

As a consequence of the partially offsetting trends in numbers of pullets and numbers of hens, the January 1 flock of potential layers will be about 2 or 3 percent larger in 1959 than in 1958. The 1958 flock was lightly weighted with pullets -- 64 percent -- as contrasted with hens -- 36 percent -- a reflection of the small number of chicks raised; in January 1959 the pullet-hen ratio will be closer to the 1952-56 average of 67:33. For 1946-50 the corresponding ratio had been 66:34. Contrary to practice recommended for commercial flocks, no noticeable trend toward an increased proportion of pullets in the United States as a whole is evident. The high cost of supplying replacement layers, and their low salvage value as meat, encourages the practice of keeping them for the longest practicable laying period, which has been lengthened by advances in breeding.

Larger Monthly Egg Production through Summer of 1959

Through late summer 1959, monthly egg production is likely to exceed production in the corresponding 12 months of 1958. For two months beyond the turn of the year, increases in rate of lay may add to the effects of the larger flock. During the spring, increased production will mostly reflect flock size, but around July rate of lay is likely again to supplement increased numbers of layers as a factor in higher egg production.

After late summer, flock size will begin to reflect the replacement chick hatch in the spring of 1959. Even if this moves slightly down from 1958, as discussed on page 8, the result is likely to be higher monthly productions than in the fall of 1958, because of the offsetting effects of higher rate of lay.

As indicated in table 9 and the figure on page 15, the pattern of year-to-year change in rate of lay indicates sharpest increases in months in which the lay was at the lowest level. October, November and December have shown the largest and most consistent increases. The flush production months of April and May have hardly increased at all in the period covered by table

The increase in egg production will not be large enough to raise substantially the 1959 per capita egg consumption from 1958, which was 348 eggs. For the year as a whole, egg production on farms is likely to be 4 or 5 percent above 1958, and production of eggs in backyard flocks will decline. Population

meanwhile will rise almost 2 percent.

Egg Prices in 1959: Likely Lower than 38-cent Average Seen for 1958

Egg prices at the present time are lower than those of a year ago. This relationship to prices of a year ago is expected to continue to mid-1959. Monthly supplies will continue larger than those of the year before. Recent egg prices, it appears, have been affected relatively little by the effects of moderate changes in consumer income or employment. But over the last 10 years an apparent weakening of consumer demand for eggs has been a significant factor in egg prices, especially in light of declines in both egg consumption and egg prices in the last 10 years.

At 38.2 cents per dozen in mid-October, the U. S. average price of eggs to farmers was lower than in either January or March 1958. The likely direction of egg price movement in the next 6 months will be downward; consequently prices early in 1959 will likely be below 1958.

If springtime egg prices are noticeably below 1958, they will induce a reduction in the size of the replacement hatch and lead to the expectation of a greater seasonal increase in egg prices than occurred in 1958 and several other recent years. Such an expectation would encourage a greater storage of shell eggs than occurred in 1958. Peak holdings in 1958 were 852 thousand cases, the least since complete records were begun in 1916. The opportunity to store eggs, if price into storage is low enough to bolster chances of profit from the operation, means that price declines in the springtime uncover considerable extra opportunity to move eggs from the hands of first receivers. The price effects of the stored stocks when they are used later in the year, or the effects of price changes later in the year upon the quantity of eggs sold, are less certain. Lower prices during the spring, however, appear to help to keep market channels clear. Furthermore, low egg prices discourage hatchings and thereby enhance expectations for higher prices when eggs would normally be moved from storage.

By late summer or early fall egg prices may move up to 1958 levels, and for the last 3 months of the year could exceed prospective 1958 prices, if the hatch is cut back slightly as is assumed here, and fall egg production does not sharply exceed 1958. The seasonal increase in egg prices from the spring to fall of 1959 is likely to exceed the relatively flat egg price pattern of 1958, which accompanied a correspondingly flat seasonal pattern of production this year. Next year, with probably fewer pullets to be raised, there will be more seasonality to both production and prices, and the upward price swing by the end of the year may carry prices above corresponding 1958 levels. But the sum total of these expectations is unlikely to result in annual average egg prices up to the average of 38 cents per dozen foreseen for 1958.

Chickens Raised: Fewer Expected than in 1958

Although 1958 egg prices will average higher than the year before, indicating an improved profit position for egg producers, prices at the end of the year and early in 1959 will be lower than during the same months a year earlier. Economic conditions during the hatching season and the months before that season are probably more influential than the annual average in affecting farmers' plans for raising replacement chicks. For this reason it is likely that the 1959 number will be smaller than the 436 million raised in 1958. The cut, however, is not likely to be down to the 1957 level, 397 million, the smallest number on record. The peak was in 1943. That year 1,001 million chicks were raised.

The general trend in the number of replacement chickens raised has been downward (table 7). But owing to greater chick sexing and better rearing methods, more pullets than formerly now are saved from each 100 chickens raised (table 6), and the total number of pullets available therefore does not decline as sharply as the number of chickens raised. In years of sharply reduced numbers of replacement pullets, another factor operates to limit the change in numbers of layers. In such years, farmers tend to keep more of their hens for a second year of laying -- they did this in the fall of 1957. Partly as a result, the eventual percentage change in the size of the laying flock is usually only about half the percentage change in the number of chickens raised.

In the 14 months ending with mid-September 1958, the egg-feed price ratio has been the same as, or greater than, the year before, a circumstance not conducive to a reduction in the number of chickens to be raised. But in mid-October the U. S. average ratio of 11.3 (pounds of poultry ration that could be bought with the value of a dozen eggs) was noticeably below the 12.8 of mid-October 1957. Succeeding monthly ratios are also likely to be below the year before, if egg prices run, as expected, several cents below the year before.

In their effects upon the egg-feed price ratio, prospective lower egg prices will be only slightly offset by prospective lower feed prices. Large supplies and lower support prices for feed grains will tend to push down feed prices, but not to such an extent as to offset possible changes of 4 or 5 cents from egg prices a year ago. Therefore, the egg-feed price ratio is likely to be below last year in the months of decisions regarding chick purchases. Last year, the weighted average ratio (weighted as in table 8) was 11.7, well above the 10.6 average of the preceding 5 hatching seasons. Next spring, the ratio will likely be nearer the lower figure, and the number of chickens raised probably will be down from last year.

This anticipation of a smaller number of chickens to be raised in 1959 is contrary to some indications now available. Hatchings of egg-type chicks in September were 26 percent above last September, and if October hatchings follow the increase in eggs in incubators, they will be up 13 percent. However, September-December hatchings of egg-type chicks are typically only 10 percent

of the year's output. Farmers' intentions to raise chickens are not reported until early February, with that month's report of Crop Production.

Lower Prices than 1958, Larger Output, Seen for Broilers

Broiler prices in the first half of 1958 were buoyed by two factors: (1) higher than usual prices for red meats, and (2) delayed or reduced marketings of broilers, due to cold weather in the South and unusual feeding conditions. Consequent favorable prices were followed by weekly broiler chick placements as much as 26 percent larger than in the corresponding week the year before.

Under the impact of increased supplies, broiler prices declined during the summer, and have not since made any sustained recovery. Nevertheless, recent placements and egg settings - which will contribute to 1959 production - have been above the year before, and the large number of layers now in, or growing for, breeder flocks suggests potentially large placements for some time to come.

Despite possibly adverse relationships between broiler prices and production costs, broiler production in 1959 is likely to be greater than the production of 1.5-1.6 million birds foreseen for 1958, when production will be about 15 percent above the year before. The organization of the broiler business helps to explain the gains in volume in the face of what appear to be relatively low broiler-feed price ratios.

Few broiler growing farmers are dependent on the relation between broiler prices and feed prices for their returns from the enterprise. The usual arrangement is to grow the chickens on a contract that specifies a guaranteed return per bird or per pound. Often an additional payment is made for efficiency in feed conversion. Also, a bonus based on the market price at the time of sale is sometimes paid. Under this arrangement, the grower risks little out-of-pocket cash. With the enterprise often a sideline to other farm enterprises or to off-farm work, growers are willing to undertake the project under what may appear to be adverse price relationships. Even in the absence of a guaranteed return - some guarantees have been eliminated during recent adverse price periods - the farmer is willing to proceed if he is relieved of the risk of out-of-pocket loss.

The relation between feed costs and the prices of live birds has had relatively little influence on the volume of production of integrated enterprises when these price relations are adverse. Some of the enterprises are integrated. In such enterprises, the operation is carried through several phases, often including slaughter and distribution of the dressed poultry. Gains from particular ones of these integrated functions can offset losses from others, in a coordinated venture. While other lesser steps in integration merely represent a tie-in between the feed dealer and grower, these are less tightly organized, and in any case the relatively high level of overhead costs results in few cutbacks in production when prices become adverse.

New Organization of
Broiler Production

A more recent development among entrepreneurs who previously contracted with farmers for broiler production is one in which they undertake broiler production on their own account. These operate on farms owned by a corporate entity, with labor primarily paid a weekly wage rather than a fee proportionate to the output or the value of the output. This form of organization provides management with tighter control than does any form of contracting with a farmer. It has not become a norm for the industry, but is noticeably more frequent than it was 2 or 3 years ago.

In any case, broiler contracting or broiler production on a wage basis assures a relatively stable volume of turnover for the entrepreneur whose business is feed sales, poultry processing or any combination of related enterprises. Whatever its form, the integrated firm has considerable overhead costs that are constant. Its efficiencies depend in large part on the ability to use large quantities of feed that it can provide at minimum costs. Intricate scheduling and complex organization make it awkward to accommodate sudden shutdowns or decreases in volume. But increased volume can often be accommodated within an existing plant and organization, and the pressure for peak physical efficiency within the firm is likely to lead to expansion. Some organizations are even large enough to maintain their own research facilities. Smaller firms may also benefit from the research findings of Federal and State experiment stations and of the manufacturers of feeds and other supplies, and of the breeders of chicks.

These developments in the industry point to an increased production of broilers in 1959. If, during any sustained period in 1959, broiler prices rise to a level that provides a broiler-feed price ratio close to 4.0 1/ (mid-October ratio, 3.2), the chick placements soon afterward will rise noticeably. But production is likely to be sustained, or even increased slightly, at prices only a little higher than the July - October 1958 average of 17.5 cents.

With sustained production, broilers will continue to supply more than three-quarters of the U. S. chicken supply, and per capita supplies will continue at least at the 1958 record. Because of larger supplies of farm chickens as well as broilers, consumption of chicken in 1958 will be about 28½ pounds per person, up about 10 percent from the year before. With supplies at such a high level, and particularly when increases are sharp, as in 1958, the price at which the market will clear is influenced by prices and supplies of red meats. In early 1958, red meat prices were higher than consumers had been accustomed to, and chickens enjoyed a good demand. Since early in the year, however, conditions have changed. Consumers now are accustomed to the cheap chicken of the last few months. And early in 1959 pork supplies will

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1/ Pounds of broiler mash that can be bought with a pound of broiler, at U. S. average prices.

reflect the increase of about 15 percent in the 1958 fall pig crop. These circumstances, plus the expectation that conditions for broiler production in the winter of 1958-59 will not repeat the adverse conditions of the year before, lead to an expectation that 1959 broiler prices for the year as a whole, and particularly for the first six months, will be below 1958. In 1958, the 12-month average price received by farmers will be under 19 cents per pound. The January-June average was 20.3 cents. Continued technological advances in broiler feeding and management, and possibly lower feed costs, may offset part - but not all - of these prospective price declines.

Integration to Sustain Turkey Output;
Larger Crop Likely in 1959

Despite disappointing prices for the reduced output in 1958, turkey production in 1959 may be up to the record level of 1957. To an increasing extent, turkey production is being encouraged by financing, contracting, and organization similar to the broiler plans described earlier.

The 1957 record-large crop of 81 million birds sold at a weighted annual average price of 23.4 cents per pound to farmers; with a 4 percent cut in production, the price in 1958 may average slightly higher, but below any year between 1941 and 1956. This probably would induce a production cut were it not for the widespread influence of financing.

To the extent that farmers' intentions to hold breeder hens are a clue, early-season 1959 turkey production may have a larger proportion of light-breed birds than in 1958. Around Easter 1958, fresh small turkeys were bringing favorable prices at a time when prices for large turkeys, mostly drawn from cold storage, were considered depressed. This price situation for light birds will not prevail if farmers conform to their October intentions to keep 38 percent more breeder hens of the light breeds than they had last January 1.

Corresponding intentions for heavy-breed turkeys called for an increase of 7 percent over last January's number of breeder hens. January 1 numbers of slower-growing heavy-breed breeders more or less make the pattern for the year's hatchings and marketings, but for small breeds the full year's pattern need not conform so precisely to number of breeders on hand at the beginning of the year.

The survey of farmers' intentions to keep breeder turkeys is intended to enable farmers to readjust their plans in light of what other producers expect to do. Although it is not intended to be a means of predicting the forthcoming turkey crop, table 1 shows that in its 3-year history the survey has been a useful means of anticipating the direction of change in numbers of heavy-breed turkeys raised. Heavy breeds comprise more than five-sixths of the total turkeys raised, by head count, and a larger proportion by weight.

If the 1959 turkey crop is larger than the 1957 record the average price for the 1959 crop probably will be lower than in 1958. But in any event this report does not contemplate a crop as much larger as is suggested by the

11 percent weighted average increase in the intended number of January 1, 1959 light and heavy breeder hens. Storage stocks, which already have reached a record for the month, will probably continue high. Given these conditions, supplies in 1959 will be at record level. Per capita consumption probably will be short of the record 5.9 pounds per person in 1957, but close to the 5.6 pounds likely for 1958.

About 2 percent of the 1958 total turkey consumption will be served through the National School Lunch system, donated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Since late July, the Department has been making weekly purchases of frozen ready-to-cook turkey for this outlet, to a total of 21 million pounds by November 6.

Income from Poultry to Decline in 1959

Farmers' 1959 gross income from eggs and poultry meat is not likely to be up to the prospective 3.5 billion level of 1958. Lower unit prices in sight for eggs and turkeys will be only partially made up by greater volumes of the respective commodities. For broilers only, the prospective production increase will more than offset the prospective price decline, so far as gross income is concerned.

There are no nationwide series to measure specifically the total net income from poultry. Nevertheless, there are indications that, by comparison with 1958, net incomes from poultry in 1959 are likely to decline more than gross incomes, because the gross is augmented by the increased volume of production. For poultry and eggs, cash production costs comprise 3/4 or more of the usual selling price. Price declines that usually accompany quantity increases therefore generally result in smaller net returns to the industry, if costs remain unchanged.

This profit squeeze in the industry has been evident in recent years, and has been met in part by adoption of cost-cutting methods, including large-scale organization in poultry meat production, but some former poultrymen have found their best adjustments in other callings. As a result, each succeeding Census since 1935 has shown successively fewer farms producing chickens.

Compared with 1958, incomes from production of eggs and broilers will decline most in the first half of the year. After mid-year, prices for those commodities are likely to bear a closer relation to prices a year ago, but until about July the prices for eggs and broilers are not likely to average up to the favorable levels of 1958.

October estimates of the 1958 annual average prices, total production (sales plus home consumption), and gross income for the principal poultry commodities are shown in a following table. Indications of 1959 percentage changes, as assumed for the purposes of this report, are also shown. These assumed percentage changes would lead to a gross income of just under 3.5 billion dollars from poultry and egg production in 1959, down about 1 or 2

percent from the prospective 1958 figure.

Poultry Products Inspection Act

The Poultry Products Inspection Act, which became law in August 1957, goes into general effect on January 1, 1959. The law provides that processed poultry shipped in interstate commerce shall be Federally inspected for cleanliness and wholesomeness at the time of slaughter, and provides only limited exemptions. Thus, for a large part of the poultry produced commercially in the United States, mandatory inspection will supplement the voluntary system under which Federal inspection was provided in 1957 for almost 25 percent of the chickens and about 70 percent of the turkeys sold from farms. The voluntary Federal inspection program for poultry dates back to 1927.

During 1958, an estimated 600+ poultry slaughtering plants in the United States slaughtered at least 30,000 pounds of poultry weekly when in operation. (Some plants operate only seasonally.) Of these plants, on April 30, 1958, about 355 were already in the voluntary Federal Inspection system. Additional plants have since qualified for the new mandatory program - which has essentially the same standards as the voluntary program - and some plants have transferred from the voluntary program to the mandatory, so on October 31 there were 324 plants already operating under the mandatory Federal program, and 64 had not yet switched over from the voluntary system. On that date, almost 400 applications for inspection were pending. Officials have estimated that about 1000 plants sell their output interstate, so additional plants will have to qualify for the program before the end of the year, or change their customary marketing areas. Some of those additional plants have operated under State or local inspection, which will not be an acceptable certification after January 1 for poultry shipped interstate.

The Act provides exemptions for producers selling directly to consumers, and other restricted exceptions, one of which is for plants where the Department of Agriculture determines that it is impractical to provide inspection service. However, this later exemption is applicable only for the duration of the conditions which make inspection service impractical; in any event, no such exemption may continue after July 1, 1960.

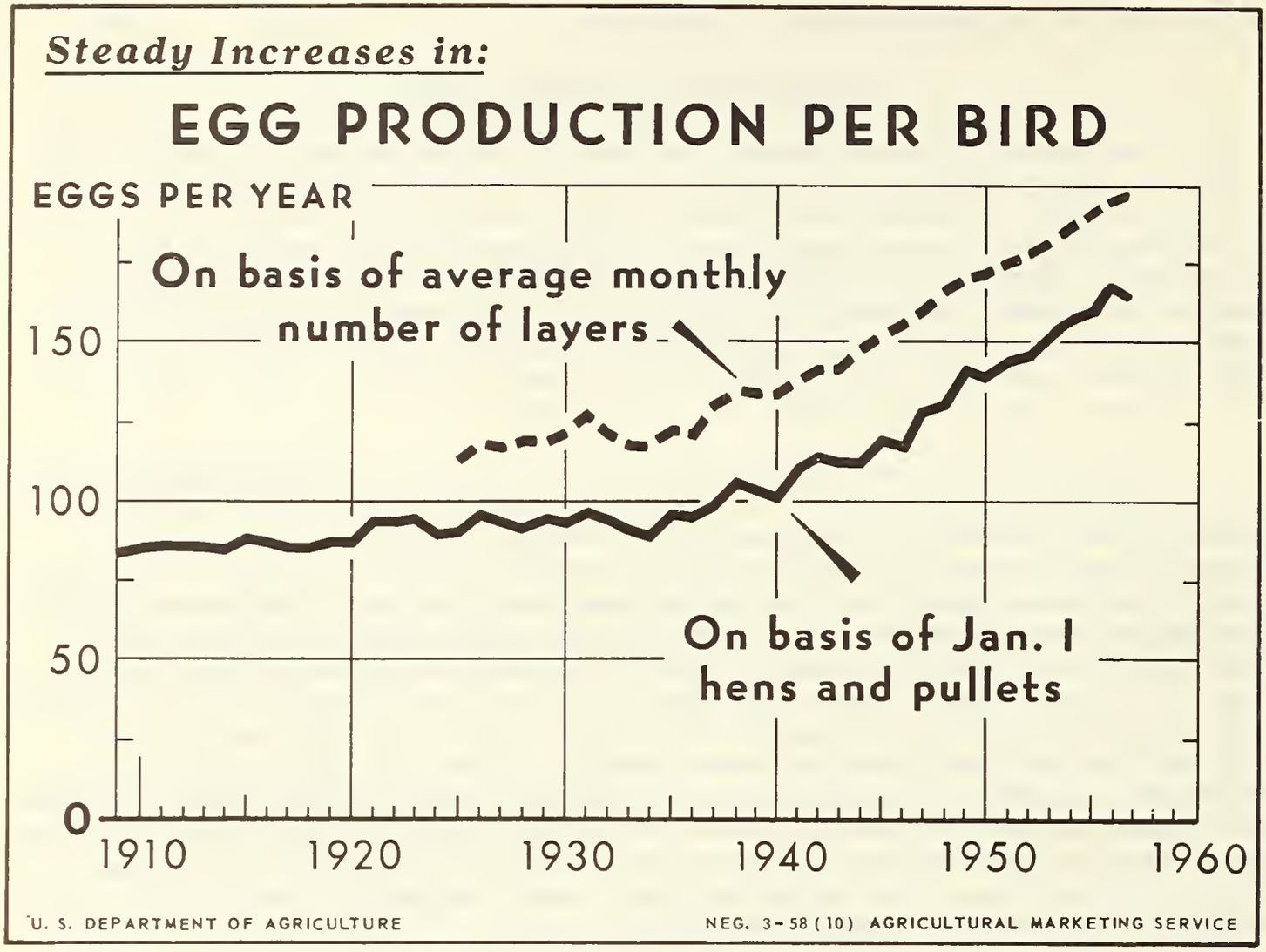

Table 1.--Intentions to keep turkey breeder hens, compared with later developments 1954 to date

For crop year of:	Heavy breeds					Light breeds				
	Absolute numbers		Percentage of year before			Absolute numbers		Percentage of year before		
	Breeders on farms, Jan. 1	Turkeys raised	Intentions to keep breeders	Breeders on farms, Jan. 1	Turkeys raised	Breeders on farms, Jan. 1	Turkeys raised	Intentions to keep breeders	Breeders on farms, Jan.1	Turkeys raised
	Thous.	Thous.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Thous.	Thous.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1954	2,438	48,539	n.a.	91	112	657	19,154	n.a.	140	117
1955	2,479	48,788	n.a.	102	101	533	16,810	n.a.	81	88
1956	2,775	63,093	113	112	129	456	13,648	107	86	81
1957	3,197	67,833	116	115	108	477	13,353	97	105	98
1958	2,993	65,776	96	94	97	424	12,129	87	89	91
1959			107					138		

n.a. Not available

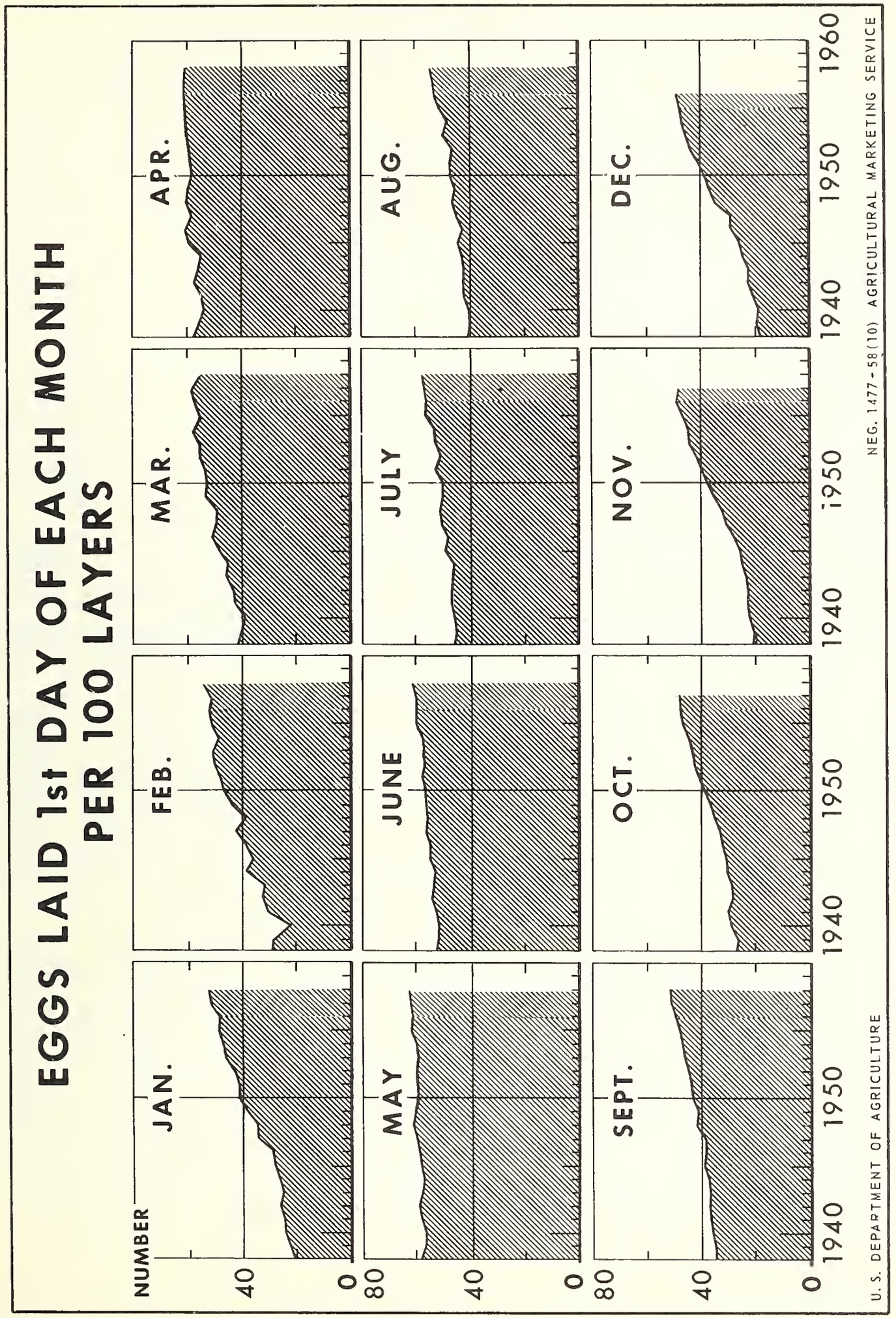
EGGS LAID 1st DAY OF EACH MONTH
PER 100 LAYERS
NUMBER
JAN.
FEB.
MAR.
APR.
MAY
JUNE
JULY
AUG.
SEPT.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.
0
40
80
1940
1950
1960
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 1477-58(10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Table 1A.--Gross income from poultry, 1958 estimates and expected changes for 1959

Commodity	Production unit	Unofficial 1958 estimate			Possible change in 1959 from 1958		
		Production on farms 1/	Price per unit	Gross income	Production on farms 1/	Price per unit	Gross income
		Million	Cents	Billion dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent
Eggs	Doz.	5,030	37.5	1.886	+4 — +5	-5	-1
Farm chickens	Lb.	1,540	14.2	.220	-3	-6 — -8	-10
Broilers	Lb.	5,420	18.8	1.020	+5 — +6	-3 — -4	+2
Turkeys	Lb.	1,300	25.0	.325	0	0	0
Other poultry				.045			
Total, rounded				3.5			-1

For poultry, sales plus home consumption, live weight.

Table 2.--Chickens raised and October 1 potential layers, by regions, 1950 to date

Year	Region						Total, United States
	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	(a) Chickens raised						
1950	90.6	119.7	169.2	63.8	116.7	59.7	619.8
1951	93.8	118.6	170.8	65.4	111.6	62.7	622.9
1952	88.5	107.1	147.8	63.2	96.8	57.6	561.0
1953	90.4	106.6	152.2	57.5	86.3	54.5	547.5
1954	83.6	107.2	150.4	57.8	84.3	56.7	539.9
1955	77.8	88.3	125.6	50.6	67.2	52.3	461.9
1956	74.0	92.4	134.3	53.8	73.0	51.1	478.6
1957 1/	62.4	71.0	106.4	51.2	59.1	46.6	396.6
1958 2/	65.4	77.0	119.6	58.5	65.4	49.8	435.8
	(b) Potential layers on farms, October 1 3/						
1950	76.3	91.0	138.2	44.0	79.9	42.7	472.1
1951	76.3	90.9	137.4	42.8	75.9	43.7	466.9
1952	73.0	81.3	123.8	39.8	69.5	43.1	430.6
1953	73.0	81.9	119.4	40.2	62.8	45.3	422.5
1954	74.8	81.5	123.7	39.1	62.4	45.6	427.0
1955	75.3	79.1	113.6	36.8	58.6	45.0	408.2
1956 1/	74.6	80.0	115.1	38.7	56.9	44.1	409.5
1957 2/	68.1	74.4	109.9	39.7	55.0	43.7	390.7
1958 2/	67.8	78.9	112.8	42.0	55.1	45.7	402.3

1/ Revised.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Potential layers are hens, laying pullets, and pullets not yet of laying age.

Table 3.-- Gross income from poultry and eggs, 1940 to date

Year	Value of sales and consumption on farms										
	Eggs		Farm chickens		Broilers in specialized enterprises (value of production) 2/	Turkeys		Other poultry	Totals 3/		
	Sales	Consumption on farms 1/	Sales	Consumption on farms 1/		Sales	Consumption on farms 1/		Sales 4/	Consumption on farms 1/ 4/	Gross income 5/
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1940	468	115	196	90	72	77	3	17	828	208	1,036
1941	663	144	261	107	103	98	3	21	1,144	256	1,400
1942	1,018	179	384	127	155	144	3	29	1,726	312	2,038
1943	1,446	222	688	164	238	158	4	48	2,574	394	2,968
1944	1,365	206	627	153	235	196	4	48	2,467	366	2,833
1945	1,518	233	677	175	327	241	4	58	2,816	417	3,233
1946	1,508	235	639	175	289	269	4	54	2,754	419	3,173
1947	1,813	265	568	159	302	232	4	47	2,957	432	3,389
1948	1,884	261	543	168	405	257	5	50	3,134	439	3,573
1949	1,857	246	497	147	443	263	4	55	3,110	401	3,511
1950	1,579	194	413	124	533	266	4	52	2,839	326	3,165
1951	2,062	235	447	133	689	347	4	63	3,605	377	3,982
1952	1,801	201	362	111	756	352	4	62	3,330	319	3,649
1953	2,073	216	350	103	786	336	4	60	3,602	326	3,928
1954	1,627	168	253	80	747	331	4	58	3,013	254	3,267
1955	1,747	176	228	81	844	325	3	55	3,197	264	3,461
1956	1,784	177	189	73	838	339	3	61	3,209	256	3,465
1957 6/	1,609	159	137	57	887	314	4	56	3,001	222	3,223
1958 7/	1,880		220		1,020	325		45			3,500

1/ Consumed in households of farm producers. 2/ Includes consumption in households of producers, which is less than 1 percent of production. 3/ Obtained from unrounded figures. 4/ For eggs, farm chickens, turkeys, and other poultry. 5/ Value of sales plus home consumption. 6/ Preliminary. 7/ Estimated.

Table 4--Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, monthly data, January 1954 to date

Item and year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
						(a) Monthly average data							
Average number of layers on hand													
1954	Mil.	343	334	322	309	295	283	276	283	307	331	342	345
1955	do.	338	328	319	306	294	283	276	280	299	321	331	334
1956	do.	331	325	315	305	294	285	281	288	306	323	332	336
1957	do.	332	324	314	303	293	282	277	283	298	311	318	321
1958	do.	317	311	304	295	287	280	278	283	**297**			
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1954	Eggs	1,484	1,498	1,837	1,819	1,847	1,672	1,579	1,475	1,366	1,384	1,376	1,482
1955	do.	1,548	1,491	1,800	1,844	1,900	1,751	1,672	1,537	1,417	1,444	1,412	1,492
1956	do.	1,562	1,586	1,832	1,839	1,891	1,745	1,694	1,585	1,452	1,492	1,459	1,559
1957	do.	1,602	1,539	1,861	1,872	1,918	1,772	1,714	1,613	1,481	1,478	1,447	1,574
1958	do.	1,654	1,530	1,797	1,862	1,934	1,794	1,751	1,650	**1,517**			
Total monthly egg production													
1954	Mil. cs.	14.2	13.9	16.4	15.6	15.1	13.1	12.1	11.6	11.7	12.7	13.1	14.2
1955	do.	14.5	13.6	15.9	15.7	15.5	13.8	12.8	11.9	11.8	12.9	13.0	13.8
1956	do.	14.4	14.3	16.0	15.6	15.5	13.8	13.2	12.7	12.3	13.4	13.4	14.5
1957	do.	14.8	13.8	16.2	15.8	15.6	13.9	13.2	12.7	12.3	12.8	12.8	14.0
1958	do.	14.6	13.2	15.2	15.3	15.4	14.0	13.5	13.0	**12.5**			
						(b) First-of-month data							
Number of layers on hand													
1954	Mil.	347	339	328	316	301	289	277	274	291	323	339	346
1955	do.	344	332	325	312	300	287	278	274	285	314	328	335
1956	do.	333	329	321	309	300	289	281	281	294	317	329	334
1957	do.	337	328	320	309	298	287	277	277	289	**307**	315	321
1958	do.	321	314	307	300	290	**283**	278	279	287	**306**		
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1954	Eggs	46.8	48.9	58.1	60.4	60.8	58.3	53.1	48.6	46.5	44.5	44.8	46.9
1955	do.	48.7	51.1	55.4	60.7	62.3	60.3	56.6	51.2	47.9	46.6	46.7	47.6
1956	do.	48.7	52.0	57.4	60.8	61.8	60.3	56.1	53.2	49.0	47.8	48.5	48.8
1957	do.	51.7	51.7	58.2	61.9	63.0	60.8	57.3	53.3	50.7	48.0	47.4	49.1
1958	do.	52.4	54.2	55.1	60.8	63.3	**61.5**	58.1	54.9	51.6	**49.5**		
Daily rate of egg production													
1954	Mil. eggs	162	166	191	191	183	169	147	133	135	144	152	162
1955	do.	168	170	180	190	187	173	158	140	137	146	153	159
1956	do.	162	171	184	188	185	174	157	150	144	152	160	163
1957	do.	174	169	186	191	188	175	159	148	147	148	149	158
1958	do.	168	170	169	182	184	**174**	161	153	148	**151**		

Table 5 .- Composition of flocks, October 1 and January 1 following, 1931 to date

Year	Hens				Pullets										
	Oct. 1		Jan. 1 following		Oct. 1				Laying, Jan. 1 following		Other young chickens, Oct. 1	Pullets not yet laying, Jan. 1 following		Total of listed categories for respective dates	
	Number	As a percentage of Jan. 1 pullets	Number	As a percentage of Oct. 1 hens	Number: Laying	Number: Not yet laying	Number: Total	Total as a percentage of chickens raised	Number	As a percentage of Oct. 1 laying and not yet laying		Number	As a percentage of Oct. 1 "other young chickens"	Oct. 1	Jan. 1 following 1/
	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.
1931	195	80	156	80	84	156	240	34	185	77	122	44	36	557	385
1932	189	82	154	81	88	167	254	35	192	76	133	45	34	576	391
1933	184	78	147	80	87	167	254	34	196	77	130	42	32	568	385
1934	180	76	139	77	79	149	229	36	172	75	102	40	39	511	351
1935	171	81	136	80	88	154	242	37	186	77	104	40	38	517	362
1936	164	73	130	79	101	110	271	38	210	77	119	39	33	554	379
1937	171	69	138	81	89	159	248	41	173	70	85	42	49	504	353
1938	158	73	134	85	100	175	276	42	194	70	102	48	47	536	376
1939	167	69	139	83	101	186	287	41	202	70	111	51	46	565	392
1940	158	62	141	89	112	180	292	46	192	66	98	48	49	548	381
1941	166	69	150	90	123	205	328	44	221	67	113	57	50	607	428
1942	183	66	170	93	137	227	363	43	255	70	115	63	55	661	488
1943	228	71	174	76	124	269	393	39	282	72	151	67	44	772	523
1944	229	65	172	75	134	212	347	42	254	73	100	47	47	676	473
1945	214	71	151	71	128	243	371	42	269	73	137	53	39	722	473
1946	202	63	150	74	126	199	325	44	244	75	87	37	43	614	431
1947	198	70	140	71	131	195	326	45	243	75	86	35	41	610	418
1948	193	69	141	73	125	176	301	49	227	75	70	31	44	564	399
1949	184	71	137	74	140	185	324	46	255	78	75	32	43	583	424
1950	189	66	141	75	141	142	283	46	229	81	75	29	39	547	399
1951	179	69	136	76	143	144	288	46	231	80	74	30	41	541	397
1952	172	66	135	79	142	117	259	46	215	83	59	23	39	490	373
1953	156	66	116	74	154	112	266	49	231	87	58	24	41	480	371
1954	154	60	111	72	168	104	273	50	233	85	42	25	59	469	369
1955	166	65	122	73	148	94	242	52	211	87	36	27	77	444	360
1956 2/	150	63	119	79	167	92	259	54	217	84	30	32	108	439	368
1957 2/	164	66	128	78	144	83	227	57	193	85	28	31	112	419	352
1958 3/	150	67			156	96	252	58						433	

1/ For January 1, these are "potential layers"; for October 1, these differ from potential layers by the inclusion of "other young chickens."

2/ Revised.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 6.--Factors indicative of numbers of layers to be on hand January 1, 1959

(a) Fall pullet numbers and derivation

Year	Chickens raised	Sexed pullets as a percentage of farmers' chick purchases	Computed number of pullets among chickens raised 1/	Pullets on hand					
				October 1			January 1 following		
				Laying	Not yet laying	Total	Laying	Not yet laying	Total
	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1946	738	22	435	126	199	325	244	37	281
1947	719	26	438	131	195	326	243	35	278
1948	615	30	387	125	176	301	227	31	258
1949	705	31	444	140	185	324	255	32	287
1950	620	32	397	141	142	283	229	29	258
1951	623	33	399	143	144	288	231	30	261
1952	561	37	370	142	117	259	215	23	238
1953	548	42	372	154	112	266	231	24	255
1954	540	49	383	168	104	273	233	25	257
1955	462	50	333	148	94	242	211	27	239
1956	479	53	350	167	92	261	217	32	250
1957	397	60	306	144	83	226	193	31	224
1958 2/	436	3/61	340	156	96	252			

(b) Fall hen numbers and derivations

	Layers and potential layers on hand, January 1			Hens on hand	
	Hens	Pullets	Total	October 1	January 1 following
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1946	151	322	473	202	150
1947	150	281	431	198	140
1948	140	278	418	193	141
1949	141	258	399	184	137
1950	137	287	424	189	141
1951	141	258	399	179	136
1952	136	261	397	172	135
1953	135	238	373	156	116
1954	116	255	371	154	111
1955	111	257	369	166	122
1956	122	239	360	150	119
1957	119	250	369	164	128
1958 2/	128	224	352	150	

1/ Computed with allowance for pullets among straight-run chicks bought. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Intentions.

Table 7 .- Chickens raised, pullets on farms January 1 following, and chick sexing, available data, 1930 to date

Year	Chickens raised 1/	Sexed pullets bought as a percentage of total chick purchases	Pullets on farms 2/			
			As reported		As a percentage of chickens raised	
			Oct. 1	Jan. 1 following	Oct. 1	Jan. 1 following
	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.
1930	777			244		31.4
1931	709		240	230	33.9	32.4
1932	736		254	237	34.5	32.2
1933	750		254	238	33.9	31.7
1934	644		229	212	35.6	32.9
1935	658		242	226	36.8	34.3
1936	715		271	249	37.9	34.8
1937	601		248	215	41.3	35.8
1938	651		276	242	42.4	37.2
1939	697		287	254	41.2	36.4
1940	634		292	240	46.1	37.9
1941	745		328	278	44.0	37.3
1942	844	20.9	363	319	43.0	37.8
1943	1,001	17.2	393	350	39.3	35.0
1944	832	20.3	347	301	41.7	36.2
1945	890	18.5	371	322	41.7	36.2
1946	738	22.3	325	281	44.0	38.1
1947	719	26.0	326	278	45.3	38.7
1948	615	30.0	301	258	48.9	42.0
1949	705	31.0	324	287	46.0	40.7
1950	620	32.0	283	258	45.6	41.6
1951	623	33.0	288	261	46.2	41.9
1952	561	37.0	259	238	46.2	42.4
1953	548	42.0	266	255	48.5	46.5
1954	540	49.0	273	257	50.6	47.6
1955	462	50.0	242	239	52.4	51.7
1956 3/	479	53.0	258	250	53.9	52.2
1957 3/	397	4/60.0	227	224	57.2	56.4
1958 4/	436	5/61.0	252		57.8	

1/ For farm flock replacement; excluding specialized broilers.
2/ Laying and not yet laying.
3/ Revised.
4/ Preliminary.
5/ Intentions to purchase.

Table 8 .--Egg-feed price ratio, chickens raised, and pullets on farms, United States, 1925 to date

Year	Egg-feed price ratio (weighted average) 1/	Chickens raised	Pullets on farms, January 1 following	Percentage of preceding year		
				Egg-feed price ratio (weighted average)	Chickens raised	Pullets on farms, January 1 following
	Pound	Millions	Millions	Percent	Percent	Percent
1925	12.9	679			103	
1926	13.5	718		105	106	
1927	13.4	750		99	104	
1928	12.2	700		91	93	
1929	13.1	751	253	107	107	
1930	13.8	777	244	105	103	96
1931	10.6	709	230	77	91	94
1932	11.6	736	237	109	104	103
1933	14.3	750	238	123	102	100
1934	10.9	644	212	76	86	89
1935	11.4	658	226	105	102	107
1936	13.1	715	249	115	109	110
1937	9.4	601	215	72	84	86
1938	11.4	651	242	121	108	113
1939	12.6	697	254	111	107	105
1940	10.4	634	240	83	91	94
1941	11.5	745	278	111	118	116
1942	13.2	844	319	115	113	115
1943	14.7	1,001	350	111	119	110
1944	11.2	832	301	76	83	86
1945	12.8	890	322	114	107	107
1946	11.9	738	281	93	83	87
1947	11.3	719	278	95	97	99
1948	9.8	615	258	87	86	93
1949	12.7	705	287	130	115	111
1950	9.6	620	258	76	77	90
1951	11.4	623	261	119	101	101
1952	9.1	561	238	80	90	91
1953	11.3	548	255	124	98	107
1954	10.9	540	257	96	99	101
1955	9.7	462	239	89	86	93
1956	12.1	479	250	125	104	105
1957 2/	9.1	397	224	75	83	90
1958 3/	11.7	436		129	110	

1/ Weights are as follows: Preceding November, 1; preceding December, 2; January, 3; February, 4; March, 5; April, 3; May, 1. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 9 .--Annual and first-of-month rates of lay, United States, 1925 to date

(data for charts on pages 14 and 15)

Year	Annual rates per layer		Rate per 100 layers, first-of-month											
	Per hen and pullet on farms Jan. 1	Per layer on hand during the year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1925	90	112	10.2	16.8	35.5	52.8	54.3	48.2	41.1	36.7	31.7	24.9	13.8	10.8
1926	95	118	14.8	20.2	37.9	51.5	56.1	50.4	42.8	38.3	33.4	25.2	15.1	10.7
1927	93	117	14.1	20.0	38.6	54.8	55.3	49.6	41.4	36.2	30.5	22.5	15.2	11.8
1928	91	119	13.3	21.2	33.7	52.4	53.8	49.5	41.8	36.1	31.9	25.0	16.4	12.2
1929	94	119	16.9	21.2	32.5	55.2	56.3	50.6	43.2	38.8	32.9	25.1	15.7	11.7
1930	93	121	14.7	19.2	42.0	53.8	55.0	49.0	42.3	35.7	31.1	24.2	15.4	13.5
1931	96	127	16.2	25.2	41.1	52.8	56.5	50.9	42.9	38.1	34.4	25.6	18.1	15.3
1932	94	121	18.2	25.8	39.3	50.7	55.7	49.5	42.6	36.9	33.2	24.8	16.2	12.0
1933	91	118	14.2	28.3	34.3	52.1	54.9	46.4	39.6	36.1	30.6	22.9	15.2	12.5
1934	89	118	17.1	24.6	34.7	51.0	55.0	48.1	40.8	33.8	30.0	23.9	16.6	14.4
1935	96	122	15.8	20.7	36.1	53.9	55.4	50.4	43.8	36.5	32.5	25.2	18.1	15.2
1936	95	121	17.8	22.4	32.0	54.5	56.6	51.2	44.0	36.2	31.3	24.5	17.2	15.0
1937	99	130	20.6	24.7	38.3	52.7	57.8	52.4	44.3	40.2	35.5	28.0	19.8	17.5
1938	106	135	21.1	29.6	41.0	57.6	58.1	52.8	46.0	40.8	34.7	27.4	20.9	18.3
1939	103	134	22.6	29.4	40.1	55.9	57.5	52.3	45.2	40.1	35.1	27.0	20.7	19.8
1940	101	134	24.2	22.8	39.4	53.3	57.0	52.9	45.7	40.6	36.0	29.1	22.3	19.0
1941	110	139	24.8	31.6	42.3	54.3	58.6	53.4	47.1	42.0	37.0	30.2	22.8	20.7
1942	114	142	26.6	32.8	42.9	57.2	59.4	54.4	47.3	42.2	37.5	29.4	22.8	22.6
1943	112	142	25.5	32.6	45.9	55.9	58.0	54.0	46.4	42.1	36.9	29.6	23.0	22.2
1944	112	148	26.5	38.4	45.7	55.2	57.4	53.8	46.3	42.8	37.4	31.4	25.3	24.6
1945	119	152	28.5	36.7	48.1	59.5	58.5	55.2	49.5	44.6	39.3	31.7	25.9	26.1
1946	118	156	29.4	38.6	50.3	60.0	59.5	55.2	48.3	42.5	38.4	32.6	28.1	29.3
1947	128	160	35.1	42.1	49.4	58.1	59.9	56.8	50.8	45.2	38.4	33.6	31.3	29.3
1948	131	166	35.4	39.5	59.2	59.9	60.9	56.7	51.5	46.9	41.9	35.9	32.5	34.3
1949	141	170	38.9	43.9	53.3	59.6	60.1	56.8	51.0	45.8	41.8	36.9	35.3	37.1
1950	139	174	41.4	46.9	53.0	58.0	59.6	56.9	51.2	47.4	43.1	39.0	38.0	38.5
1951	145	177	41.5	48.1	53.6	58.6	60.2	57.8	53.1	47.6	43.6	40.3	39.7	40.5
1952	146	181	42.7	50.0	55.4	59.0	60.2	57.4	51.0	46.6	44.2	42.4	41.2	43.3
1953	155	185	46.0	50.9	55.6	60.3	59.8	57.9	53.0	49.6	46.0	43.5	44.2	45.1
1954	159	188	46.8	48.9	58.1	60.4	60.8	58.3	53.1	48.6	46.5	44.5	44.8	46.9
1955	161	192	48.7	51.1	55.4	60.7	62.3	60.3	56.6	51.2	47.9	46.6	46.7	47.6
1956	169	196	48.7	52.0	57.4	60.8	61.8	60.3	56.1	53.2	49.0	47.8	48.5	48.8
1957	164	198	51.7	51.7	58.2	61.9	63.0	60.8	57.3	53.3	50.7	48.0	47.4	49.1
1958			52.4	54.2	55.1	60.8	63.3	61.5	58.1	54.9	51.6	49.5		

Table 10.- Annual egg production per bird, alternative bases, and supporting data, 1909 to date

Year	Total egg production on farms during the year	Hens and pullets (laying and not yet laying) on farms Jan. 1	Average number of layers on farms for the year	Egg production per bird during the year: Per hen and pullet on farms Jan. 1	Based on average number of layers on farms during the year	Sum of 12 monthly figures on egg production per 100 layers reduced to a per layer basis
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Number	Number	Number
1909	25,300	305		83		
1910	27,000	319		85		
1911	29,400	342		86		
1912	28,300	329		86		
1913	28,100	327		86		
1914	27,900	328		85		
1915	29,900	340		88		
1916	28,800	331		87		
1917	27,700	322		86		
1918	28,000	326		86		
1919	30,500	351		87		
1920	29,700	341		87		
1921	30,800	332		93		
1922	33,000	354		93		
1923	35,000	372		94		
1924	34,592	390		89		
1925	34,969	391	311	90	112	114
1926	37,248	394	315	95	118	120
1927	38,627	415	330	93	117	118
1928	38,659	427	326	91	119	119
1929	37,921	404	318	94	119	121
1930	39,067	420	322	93	121	122
1931	38,532	402	303	96	127	129
1932	36,298	386	299	94	121	123
1933	35,514	391	300	91	118	120
1934	34,429	385	291	89	118	119
1935	33,609	350	276	96	122	124
1936	34,534	363	285	95	121	123
1937	37,564	380	288	99	130	131
1938	37,356	353	276	106	135	137
1939	38,843	376	290	103	134	136
1940	39,707	393	297	101	134	135
1941	41,894	381	301	110	139	142
1942	48,610	428	342	114	142	145
1943	54,547	489	383	112	142	144
1944	58,537	524	396	112	148	148
1945	56,221	474	369	119	152	153
1946	55,962	473	358	118	156	157
1947	55,384	431	345	128	160	161
1948	54,899	418	332	131	166	167
1949	56,154	399	331	141	170	171
1950	58,954	424	340	139	174	174
1951	58,063	399	328	145	177	178
1952	58,068	397	320	146	181	181
1953	57,891	373	312	155	185	186
1954	58,933	371	314	159	188	188
1955	59,496	369	309	161	192	193
1956	60,877	360	310	169	196	197
1957 1/	60,448	369	305	164	198	199
1958		352				

1/ Preliminary.

Table 11.- Storage holdings of shell eggs July 1 and production of liquid egg compared with egg production on farms, February-June, 1940 to date

Year	Production of shell eggs on farms, February-June	Cold-storage holdings of shell eggs, July 1		Production of liquid egg, February-June 1/		Sum of July 1 storage holdings of shell eggs plus February-June production of liquid egg	
		As reported	As a percentage of production on farms	As reported	As a percentage of production on farms	As reported, equivalent cases	As a percentage of February-June production on farms
	Million cases	Million cases	Percent	Million cases	Percent	Million cases	Percent
1940	60.6	7.5	12.4	5.3	8.7	12.8	21.1
1941	61.6	6.4	10.4	6.7	10.9	13.1	21.3
1942	72.1	7.9	11.0	16.0	22.2	23.9	33.1
1943	82.7	8.9	10.8	21.4	25.9	30.3	36.6
1944	88.3	11.4	12.9	26.1	29.6	37.5	42.5
1945	83.5	6.1	7.3	15.0	18.0	21.1	25.3
1946	83.4	9.9	11.9	16.2	19.4	26.1	31.3
1947	79.1	4.2	5.3	14.1	17.8	18.3	23.1
1948	76.7	5.7	7.4	10.1	13.2	15.8	20.6
1949	75.8	2.3	3.0	11.8	15.6	14.1	18.6
1950	79.0	3.7	4.6	13.9	17.6	17.6	22.3
1951	76.7	2.4	3.2	8.6	11.3	11.1	14.4
1952	76.4	3.4	4.4	7.6	10.0	11.0	14.4
1953	73.6	1.5	2.0	8.3	11.2	9.8	13.3
1954	74.2	1.6	2.2	9.2	12.4	10.9	14.6
1955	74.5	2.3	3.1	8.9	12.0	11.2	15.1
1956	75.2	1.5	1.9	9.0	11.9	10.4	13.8
1957 2/	75.4	1.8	2.4	9.8	13.0	11.6	15.5
1958 3/	73.0	0.9	1.2	7.4	10.2	8.3	11.4

1/ For freezing, drying, and use as liquid. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 12.--First-of-month storage stocks of shell and frozen eggs, 1951 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
						(a) Shell eggs, cases						
1951	1/	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.2
1952	.1	.2	.9	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.0	.4
1953	.2	.1	.2	.4	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.5	.3	.1
1954	.1	.1	1.4	.4	.7	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0	.8	.6	.3
1955	.2	.2	.3	.5	1.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.1	.8	.3
1956	.1	.3	.3	.3	.6	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	.7	.6	.5
1957	.3	.3	.5	.9	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.2	.9	.6	.3
1958	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	.7	.9	.7	.5	.3		
						(b) Frozen egg, pounds						
1951	47	31	33	62	109	163	190	191	176	151	122	95
1952	67	53	61	84	111	146	166	163	144	124	95	72
1953	50	35	42	65	99	132	160	153	133	110	87	61
1954	42	38	42	92	136	167	186	181	161	139	118	95
1955	75	66	63	84	126	171	194	195	180	155	128	101
1956	74	51	42	61	95	140	172	177	168	152	132	109
1957	87	75	66	78	108	140	167	177	165	147	124	99
1958	75	64	60	53	68	101	134	140	134	117		
						(c) Frozen egg, case equivalent 2/						
1951	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.6	2.8	4.2	4.9	5.0	4.6	3.9	3.2	2.5
1952	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.2	2.9	3.8	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.5	1.9
1953	1.3	.9	1.1	1.7	2.6	3.4	4.1	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.3	1.6
1954	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.4	3.5	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.5
1955	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.2	3.3	4.4	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.0	3.3	2.6
1956	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.6	2.5	3.6	4.5	4.6	4.4	3.9	3.4	2.8
1957	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.8	3.6	4.3	4.6	4.3	3.8	3.2	2.6
1958	1.9	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.0		
						(d) Shell and frozen combined, case equivalent						
1951	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.9	3.8	6.3	7.4	7.2	6.2	4.9	3.7	2.7
1952	1.9	1.6	2.5	3.8	5.1	7.0	7.7	7.0	5.9	4.9	3.5	2.3
1953	1.5	1.0	1.4	2.1	3.4	4.9	5.7	5.2	4.3	3.3	2.5	1.7
1954	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.8	4.3	5.7	6.5	6.1	5.2	4.4	3.7	2.8
1955	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.7	4.5	6.5	7.3	7.3	6.4	5.2	4.1	3.0
1956	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.9	3.1	4.8	5.9	5.9	5.4	4.7	4.0	3.3
1957	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.0	4.0	5.4	6.1	6.1	5.5	4.7	3.8	2.9
1958	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.4	2.0	3.3	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.3		
						(e) Egg solids (dried egg), pounds 2/ 3/						
1951	96.1	90.5	81.1	74.5	58.9	51.4	46.2	37.0	30.4	25.2	22.1	19.1
1952	17.7	17.0	15.6	14.8	14.2	11.3	10.6	9.4	7.8	6.4	5.1	4.3
1953	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.9	2.7	2.0	1.4
1954	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.3	3.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.1
1955	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.5	3.2	4.7	6.3	6.4	5.8	5.1	4.3
1956	3.9	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.4	4.6	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.2	4.5	3.9
1957	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.9	5.5	7.0	6.9	6.3	4.3	3.3	3.0
1958	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	1.9		

1/ Less than 0.5 million cases. 2/ During the period through 1957, one case of eggs is considered equivalent to 38½ pounds of mixed whole frozen egg, or 10.2 pounds of egg solids; beginning 1958, one case of eggs equals 39½ pounds frozen egg. 3/ Large stocks in early years of this series reflect USDA inventories.

Table 13.--Broilers: Prices per pound, selected areas, January 1954 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
	(a) U. S. mid-month average price received by farmers, live											
1954	24.2	22.6	23.5	24.3	23.7	24.4	25.4	24.9	23.0	21.0	20.1	19.2
1955	24.4	25.4	29.7	28.4	27.0	27.2	26.5	26.9	25.2	22.0	21.2	19.4
1956	20.6	21.4	21.9	20.8	21.1	20.2	21.4	19.6	18.2	17.2	16.8	16.6
1957	18.0	19.5	19.5	18.8	19.3	20.7	21.4	20.7	18.1	17.0	16.9	16.4
1958	19.9	20.3	21.5	19.3	20.1	21.0	19.4	18.0	16.6	15.8		
	(b) Del-Mar-Va, average price, live 1/											
1954	22.2	20.9	21.9	25.1	21.8	24.7	25.3	25.0	24.1	18.0	21.8	19.1
1955	25.1	26.9	29.8	32.0	25.2	28.1	28.0	28.0	26.9	20.8	18.7	19.7
1956	21.5	22.9	22.9	20.9	21.2	19.1	22.9	19.3	18.4	18.1	16.4	17.2
1957	18.1	20.8	21.9	20.2	19.1	21.8	22.1	21.8	19.2	17.0	16.7	16.1
1958	18.8	20.3	22.3	19.2	21.4	22.3	20.7	18.5	16.2	15.7		
	(c) North Georgia, price at farm, live 1/											
1954	22.0	22.0	23.3	23.8	21.4	22.2	24.5	25.2	22.6	18.2	21.0	18.7
1955	22.0	23.7	28.1	29.9	25.3	26.5	24.3	26.0	25.0	21.0	21.1	18.7
1956	21.3	21.1	21.0	19.6	20.0	18.2	21.4	18.8	16.6	17.0	16.0	15.1
1957	16.4	19.6	19.8	19.1	17.8	20.1	20.2	20.0	17.6	15.8	15.6	16.2
1958	17.7	19.2	21.0	18.2	19.8	20.0	19.2	17.0	15.4	15.8		
	(d) San Joaquin Valley of California, country paying price 1/											
1954	25.4	26.5	25.0	24.5	24.1	28.4	25.5	28.5	24.6	24.0	24.2	21.5
1955	22.4	26.0	30.6	33.0	27.5	30.0	28.0	29.0	28.1	23.8	21.0	20.7
1956	21.1	22.1	21.1	21.6	22.0	22.0	23.5	23.0	21.5	18.6	16.4	17.0
1957	22.8	19.5	24.6	19.2	19.6	22.0	22.0	22.3	20.6	16.5	16.6	16.8
1958	18.9	21.9	23.6	20.6	21.6	22.0	21.9	19.4	17.6	15.8		
	(e) Chicago, eviscerated broilers, wholesale 1/											
1954	39.7	37.4	39.1	39.2	36.1	37.7	40.5	41.1	37.6	32.5	35.4	32.5
1955	35.8	38.8	45.2	47.2	41.0	42.6	39.8	42.2	32.6	35.2	34.2	32.2
1956	36.3	35.9	35.8	33.6	33.6	32.0	35.2	32.5	30.1	28.6	27.8	26.3
1957	29.3	33.8	33.6	32.5	29.4	33.9	33.4	33.6	30.5	27.5	26.8	27.2
1958	29.2	32.2	35.0	31.5	33.9	34.2	2/32.8	29.8	27.1	27.6		
	(f) New York, N. Y. dressed broilers, 2½ lb., wholesale 1/											
1954	30.1	28.4	28.6	32.2	29.3	30.6	31.0	30.2	30.2	25.0	26.7	25.0
1955	31.7	32.7	35.6	37.0	31.2	35.0	34.1	33.0	33.4	25.9	26.8	24.2
1956	27.4	27.0	27.4	25.0	26.6	26.8	28.1	24.8	24.2	22.8	21.1	22.2
1957	24.2	25.2	26.8	25.4	24.6	26.5	27.1	27.4	26.8	22.8	23.8	22.8
1958	24.6	26.6	27.3	26.6	28.0	28.3	2/27.1	23.8	22.5	20.5		

1/ First full week of month. 2/ 4 day average.

Table 14.--Turkeys for breeding: Farmers' intentions toward January 1 numbers, and actual numbers, 15 important States, 1957 to date

State	1957			1958					1959 intentions for Jan. 1 1/		
	Intentions for Jan. 1	Breeders on hand, Jan. 1		Intentions for Jan. 1			Breeders on hand, Jan. 1		Heavy breeds		
		As reported	As a percent of year earlier	Light breeds	Heavy breeds		As reported	As a percent of year earlier	Light breeds	White	Other
					White	Other					
	Pct.	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
					(a). Light breeds						
New York	150	1	100	2/			1	100	2/		
Pennsylvania	96	8	89	88			5	62	119		
Ohio	100	36	90	111			44	122	120		
Michigan	100	2	67	2/			2	100	2/		
Wisconsin	100	3	50	2/			4	133	2/		
Minnesota	80	70	200	110			79	113	160		
Iowa	175	4	100	2/			6	150	167		
Missouri	70	36	95	50			18	50	150		
Virginia	85	113	115	115			104	92	130		
South Carolina	85	4	100	2/			4	100	2/		
Oklahoma	85	7	100	120			12	170	125		
Texas	155	35	100	50			30	86	125		
Washington	71	5	83	67			3	55	2/		
Oregon	102	18	106	75			17	94	150		
California	110	42	120	25			22	52	150		
Total	97	384	114	87			351	91	138		
					(b). Heavy breeds						
New York	90	41	100		90	105	39	95		98	80
Pennsylvania	106	55	102		62	91	51	93		104	104
Ohio	116	123	106		118	87	116	94		110	108
Michigan	99	70	111		46	87	68	97		145	105
Wisconsin	120	69	120		77	2/	66	96		140	120
Minnesota	125	280	123		97	110	292	104		154	115
Iowa	121	121	126		100	122	134	111		135	110
Missouri	110	164	114		50	75	140	85		100	115
Virginia	130	102	165		50	108	80	78		125	65
South Carolina	92	61	97		2/	112	59	97		90	102
Oklahoma	124	55	122		65	115	45	82		55	100
Texas	117	307	118		60	90	235	77		114	108
Washington	107	77	107		71	107	54	70		100	52
Oregon	112	231	108		2/	102	213	92		2/	97
California	109	847	125		75	101	840	99		150	106
Total	115	2,603	117		78	100	2,432	93		125	104

1/ Farmers' October intentions to hold turkey breeders at beginning of following year as a percentage of holdings of year before.

2/ Not shown to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Table 15.- Turkeys raised and related data; available data, 1930 to date

Year	Absolute numbers			Change from preceding year						
				Number			Percent			
	Turkeys raised	Turkey-feed price ratio 1/	Breeder hens on farms, Jan. 1	Turkeys raised 2/	Turkey-feed price ratio 1/	Breeder hens on farms, Jan. 1 2/	Turkeys raised 2/	Turkey-feed price ratio 1/	Farmers' intentions to raise turkeys	Breeder hens on farms, Jan. 1 2/
	Millions	Pounds	Millions	Millions	Pounds	Millions	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1930	17	11.2		-1	1.9		-6	15		
1931	18	10.7		1	-0.5		5	-4		
1932	22	14.6		4	3.9		22	36		
1933	23	11.7		1	-2.9		4	-20		
1934	22	8.0		-2	-3.7		-7	-32		
1935	21	7.6		-1	-.4		-4	-5		
1936	28	12.2		7	4.6		34	61		
1937	26	6.6	3.5	-2	-5.6		-8	-46		
1938	27	10.7	3.2	1	4.1	-0.3	4	62	6	-7
1939	34	12.5	3.9	7	1.8	.7	25	17	27	21
1940	34	9.4	4.6	3/	-3.1	.7	1	-25	5	18
1941	33	9.4	3.8	-1	0	-.8	-4	0	-3	-16
1942	33	10.1	4.0	3/	.7	.1	3/	7	8	3
1943	32	12.4	3.9	-1	2.3	-.1	-2	23	12	-2
1944	35	11.3	4.2	3	-1.1	.3	10	-9	2	8
1945	43	11.8	4.5	8	.5	.3	22	4	8	7
1946	40	11.1	4.8	-3	-.7	.3	-6	-6	-5	7
1947	34	10.2	3.8	-6	-.9	-1.1	-15	-8	-16	-22
1948	32	7.7	2.5	-2	-2.5	-1.2	-7	-25	-18	-33
1949	41	13.1	3.1	10	5.4	.6	31	70	25	24
1950	44	10.2	3.3	3	-2.9	.1	7	-22	1	4
1951	53	9.0	3.2	9	-1.2	-.1	20	-12	1	-2
1952	62	9.2	3.7	9	.2	.5	17	2	11	15
1953	60	8.2	4/ 3.2	-3	-1.0	-.5	-4	-11	-8	-14
1954	68	9.1	4/ 3.1	8	.9	.1	13	11	7	-2
1955	66	7.5	4/ 3.0	-2	-1.6	-.1	-3	-18	-4	-3
1956	77	9.0	4/ 3.2	11	1.5	.2	17	20	6	7
1957 5/	81	7.5	4/ 3.7	4	-1.5	.4	6	-17	10	14
1958 6/	78	7.0	4/ 3.4	-3	-0.5	-.3	-4	-7	1	-7

1/ Weighted average of monthly ratios as follows: 1930-44, preceding October, 1; preceding November, 4; preceding December, 4; January, 1. 1945 to date, preceding October, 2; preceding November, 4; preceding December, 3; January, 1. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Change smaller than 0.5. 4/ 1953: 2.692 million heavy and .470 million light hens; 1954: 2.438 and .657; 1955: 2.479 and .533; 1956: 2.775 and .456; 1957: 3.197 and .477; 1958: 2.993 and .424. 5/ Revised. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 16.--Turkeys: Composition of storage stocks, available data, September 30, 1955 to date

Class of turkey and type of holding	Unit	Reported holdings							
		September 30				January 31			
		1955	1956	1957	1958	1955	1956	1957	1958
		(a) Percentage of total reported holdings							
Eviscerated									
Toms	Pct.	30	33	60	45	72	74	79	84
Hens	do.	55	56	33	48	18	17	16	11
Broiler-fryers	do.	13	10	6	6	4	5	4	4
New York dressed									
Toms	do.	1	1	2/	2/	4	3	1	1
Hens	do.	1	1	2/	2/	2	1	2/	2/
Total	do.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
		(b) Holdings, by weight							
Size of sample percentage are based	Mil. lb.	48	59	97	103	80	70	108	115
Total U. S. cold-storage holdings, same date	do.	77	98	149	161	124	96	170	179

1/ Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

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Table 17.--Turkey prices, per pound: Selected series, January 1954 to date

Season	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	(a) Average farm price, mid-month (live), United States											
1954-55	31.3	28.6	27.8	27.6	27.0	28.5	29.6	27.4	29.5	30.4	29.7	28.9
1955-56	29.4	29.6	29.5	31.0	31.2	29.8	30.5	30.6	31.0	31.3	30.8	30.6
1956-57	29.1	28.6	28.3	26.7	25.9	25.9	27.8	26.6	25.3	25.5	25.8	24.2
1957-58	23.3	21.8	22.7	22.9	22.3	23.5	24.5	22.6	24.7	27.1	26.5	27.1
1958-59	25.6	24.6	24.9	23.7	24.0							
	(b) Live, heavy-type young toms, San Joaquin Valley, California, first day of month 1/											
1954-55	25-26	24-25	24-25	24	22-22½	23-24	23-24	21½-23	---	---	---	---
1955-56	25-26	28	27	27-29½	29-30	26½-27	26½-27	---	---	---	---	---
1956-57	30-33	28	25-26	24½-26	25-25½	23-24½	26-28	---	---	---	---	---
1957-58	20-21	17	18-19	21	19½	18½-19	20-21	17-19	---	---	---	---
1958-59	22-23	21	23	20-21	20	n.a.						
	(c) Live, heavy-type hens, San Joaquin Valley, California, first day of month 1/											
1954-55	26	28	28	28	28	31-32	31½-32	---	---	---	---	---
1955-56	25-26	30	29	30½-31	34½-35	33	31½-32½	---	---	---	---	---
1956-57	31	27-28	26½	27½-28	27-27½	25½-26	25½-26	---	---	---	---	24
1957-58	22	20	20-21	21½-22	22	22-22½	27-27¼	24	---	---	---	---
1958-59	28	26	26½	24	24-24½	n.a.						
	(d) Frozen eviscerated toms, heaviest weights quoted, New York City, first day of month 1/											
1954-55	50-52	46½-49	47-49	47-49	46½-49	44-48	43½-46	43-45	44-48	44½-48	46-49	47½-50½
1955-56	48½-52½	49½-53	51-54	55½-57	50½-54	48-50	47½-48½	53-54	54-55	54-55	57½-58	61½-62
1956-57	64-65	65-65½	65½-66	60-61	50-52	43-44½	48-49½	47½-49	46-47	44-44½	45-46½	42-44
1957-58	44-45	40-43	40-41	37½-40½	38-39½	38-40½	40-41½	39-41	38½-41	38½-40½	38½-40½	41-42
1958-59	42½-43½	42-43	40½-42	39-41	40-43	39½-43						
	(e) Frozen eviscerated hens, 12-14 pounds, New York City, first day of month 1/											
1954-55	---	51-53	45½-48	48-49½	47-49	49½-51	51-53	48-51	48-51	48-50	48-50	51½-53½
1955-56	51½-53½	50-52	48-49½	49½-51	51-52½	52-54	50½-52	50-51	50-51	49½-51	50-51½	53½-54
1956-57	52½-53½	47-48½	46-47	43½-44½	44-44½	44-45	44-45½	42-43	39-40	39½-41½	42½-43½	---
1957-58	42½-43½	---	37-38	37½-38	38-39	40-40½	43-44	43-44	43-44	46-47	50-50½	2/45-46
1958-59	49-50	45-46	41½-42½	40-41½	40-41½	40-41½						
	(f) Live, Beltsville Small Whites, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia and West Virginia, first day of month 1/											
1954-55	30-31	27-29½	26-26½	27½-28	29	31-32	32	28	30	30	30	31
1955-56	31	30½-31	30-30½	30-30½	30½-31	30-31½	28-28½	29½	---	33	30-31	29-30
1956-57	29	26½-27	26½	25-26	25	25½-26	26-27	26	26-27	26	26	24-25
1957-58	23-23½	23	23	23-23½	23-23½	24½-25	30	24-25	27	30	30	28½-30
1958-59	28	25-26	24½-25	24-25	24-24½	25½-26½						
	(g) Live, heavy-type toms, Iowa, first Friday of month 1/											
1954-55	---	---	24½	26	24-24½	23-24	25-25½	20-23	---	23½	---	20-22
1955-56	---	---	27	29-31	30	26-27	28-28½	---	---	---	---	28-30½
1956-57	28-30	28	29-30	25-25½	24-25	23-23½	27-30	---	---	---	---	---
1957-58	---	21	20	19½-20½	20-20½	20	22-22¾	21	---	---	---	---
1958-59	---	---	24	22	22-22¼	20						
	(h) Live, heavy-type hens, Iowa, first Friday of month 3/											
1954-55	---	---	28	30¼-30½	29-30	32½-33	35-35½	---	27½	---	---	---
1955-56	---	32-33	30½-31½	34	37	33	32-34	---	---	---	---	28-28½
1956-57	27½-28	28	28½	26-26½	27½-28	27-27½	28-28½	---	---	---	---	---
1957-58	---	21½-22	23	22-23	23-24	25	28-28¼	---	---	---	---	---
1958-59	---	27	26½-27	25	26-26½	24						

1/ Or next date when quotation is available.

2/ 14-15 pounds.

3/ Beginning 1958, first day of month, or first day thereafter.

n.a. Not available.

Table 18.--Turkeys: U.S.D.A. purchases to date, 1958 1/

Contract date, week ending	For delivery in week ending	Purchases: For the week	Purchases: Cumulative	Price, per pound	Cost of purchases: For the week	Cost of purchases: Cumulative
		Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Cents	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
August 1	August 25	480	480	35.50-37.00	175	175
8	September 1	1,800	2,280	35.24-37.00	652	827
15	8	3,240	5,520	35.47-37.50	1,168	1,995
22	15	1,260	6,780	35.40-36.74	453	2,448
29	22	1,410	8,190	33.74-34.74	479	2,927
September 5	29	1,350	9,540	32.73-34.37	447	3,374
12	October 6	1,410	10,950	31.59-33.81	455	3,829
19	13	1,590	12,540	31.49-33.63	514	4,343
26	20	1,290	13,830	31.98-33.88	425	4,768
October 2	27	1,020	14,850	32.79-34.58	341	5,108
9	November 3	930	15,780	32.97-35.24	312	5,421
16	10	1,170	16,950	32.98-34.57	312	5,816
23	17	1,170	18,120	32.32-34.45	395	6,202
30	24	1,290	19,410	31.99-33.99	422	6,623
November 6	December 1	1,290	20,700	31.54-33.61	416	7,039

1/ Specifications call for frozen ready-to-cook turkeys within weight ranges of 18-24 pounds.

Table 19.--Turkeys: U.S.D.A. purchases, 1956 1/

Contract date, week ending	For delivery in week ending	Purchases: For the week	Purchases: Cumulative	Price, per pound	Cost of purchases: For the week	Cost of purchases: Cumulative
		Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Cents	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
September 28	October 15	360	360	37.00-37.50	135	135
October 5	October 22	2,097	2,097	37.23-39.50	665	800
12	29	3,724	5,821	37.32-39.50	1,400	2,200
19	November 5	4,519	10,340	37.32-39.50	1,700	3,900
26	12	6,148	16,488	37.32-39.50	2,400	6,300
November 2	19	4,818	21,306	37.32-39.50	1,800	8,100
9	26	3,366	24,672	37.31 1/2-39.50	1,300	9,400
16	December 3	2,082	26,754	47.31 1/4-39.50	860	10,260
23	10	360	2/27,114	38.50-39.50	140	10,400

1/ Of these turkeys, 273,500 pounds were in the weight class 8-16 pounds; the remainder were 16-24 pounds each.

2/ Contracts for 1,748 thousand pounds, included in this total, were cancelled at the beginning of December.

Table 20.--Eggs: Annual production and prices, 1940 to date

(Including data for cover chart)

Year	Annual data: Production: On farms	Annual data: Production: Total 1/	Annual data: Production: Per person 2/	Annual data: Prices: Wtd. annual av. rec'd. by farmers, per doz.	Annual data: Prices: Price adjuster 3/	Annual data: Prices: Egg price, per doz. 1947-49 dollars	As a percentage of 1947-49: Production: Total	As a percentage of 1947-49: Production: Per person	As a percentage of 1947-49: Farmers' prices, per dozen: Wtd. annual av. as rec'd	As a percentage of 1947-49: Farmers' prices, per dozen: In 1947-49 dollars
	Bil. eggs	Bil. eggs	Eggs	Cts.		Cts.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1940	39.7	43.7	331	18.0	50	36.0	71.6	79.6	39.2	78.4
1941	41.9	46.1	345	23.5	53	44.3	75.6	82.9	51.2	96.5
1942	48.6	53.5	396	30.0	61	49.2	87.7	95.2	65.4	107.2
1943	54.5	60.0	439	37.1	68	54.6	98.4	105.5	80.8	119.0
1944	58.5	64.4	465	32.5	73	44.5	105.6	111.8	70.8	97.0
1945	56.2	61.8	442	37.7	76	49.6	101.3	106.2	82.1	108.1
1946	56.0	61.6	435	37.6	83	45.3	101.0	104.6	81.9	98.7
1947	55.4	60.9	423	45.3	96	47.2	99.8	101.7	98.7	102.8
1948	54.9	60.4	412	47.2	104	45.4	99.0	99.0	102.8	98.9
1949	56.2	61.8	414	45.2	100	45.2	101.3	99.5	98.5	98.5
1950	59.0	64.8	427	36.3	103	35.2	106.2	102.6	79.1	76.7
1951	58.1	63.9	414	47.7	113	42.2	104.8	99.5	103.9	91.9
1952	58.1	63.9	407	41.6	115	36.2	104.8	97.8	90.6	78.9
1953	57.9	63.7	399	47.7	112	42.6	104.4	95.9	103.9	92.8
1954	58.9	64.8	399	36.6	113	32.4	106.2	95.9	79.7	70.6
1955	59.5	64.9	392	38.9	112	34.7	106.4	94.2	84.7	75.6
1956	60.9	65.7	391	38.7	114	33.9	107.7	94.0	84.3	73.9
1957	60.4	64.7	378	35.2	118	29.8	106.1	90.9	76.7	64.9
1958 4/	60.3	64.0	367	38.0	122	31.1	104.9	88.2	82.8	67.8

1/ Including allowance for non-farm (back yard) production.

2/ Preceding column divided by unadjusted U. S. population.

3/ Index of prices paid by farmers for commodities, interest, taxes, and wage rates (1947-49=100).

4/ Estimated.

Table 21.- Eggs: Civilian per capita disappearance, shell, by months, and processed by years, 1938 to date 1/

Year	Shell														Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total 2/	Processed 3/	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1938	21.3	23.5	29.4	29.9	29.5	25.9	26.1	24.3	22.6	21.2	19.5	19.7	293	17	310
1939	21.5	23.5	29.3	29.0	27.7	25.8	26.2	24.4	22.8	22.3	20.7	21.4	294	19	313
1940	21.3	23.2	30.2	28.8	29.1	27.0	26.6	25.3	23.7	23.2	21.3	21.2	300	19	319
1941 4/	23.4	24.8	29.3	28.5	27.3	25.9	24.7	26.3	23.1	22.8	21.6	22.1	300	11	311
1942 4/	23.9	23.0	28.7	27.5	29.3	25.8	26.3	25.4	24.1	24.5	23.0	24.9	306	12	318
1943	26.1	25.4	31.0	27.8	28.8	26.9	27.8	28.3	25.7	26.5	25.5	27.5	328	19	347
1944	29.7	25.9	29.2	29.6	5/	28.0	28.5	27.7	28.4	26.8	24.6	26.7	327	27	354
1945	30.2	30.6	36.8	33.8	35.4	33.4	32.9	31.6	28.3	29.2	26.6	27.0	379	23	402
1946	31.7	29.0	34.1	32.5	32.4	28.4	29.3	28.4	29.1	28.4	26.9	29.6	359	20	379
1947	31.6	29.1	35.5	33.7	32.0	29.7	29.8	27.7	26.3	27.4	26.7	29.0	359	25	383
1948	30.4	30.9	35.1	32.3	31.1	28.9	28.9	28.3	27.5	28.9	28.4	30.1	361	28	389
1949	32.3	30.8	32.9	32.3	31.8	28.5	28.8	26.9	26.2	27.6	28.7	31.1	358	25	383
1950	33.7	30.1	33.4	32.5	30.2	28.3	29.1	27.9	27.9	30.3	29.4	31.7	364	25	389
1951	33.2	31.3	34.2	31.9	30.5	29.6	29.4	27.8	26.7	29.1	29.7	31.5	365	27	392
1952	33.2	30.7	34.0	32.8	31.3	28.2	28.4	26.8	25.7	29.0	29.8	32.4	362	28	390
1953	33.4	29.0	32.7	30.7	29.8	27.7	28.1	26.9	26.2	28.4	29.5	31.7	354	25	379
1954	31.3	28.2	31.2	30.4	30.1	26.7	27.4	27.1	26.8	29.3	30.5	32.4	351	25	376
1955	31.2	27.9	30.9	28.3	28.4	26.8	27.2	27.3	27.2	29.3	29.9	31.2	346	25	371
1956	30.7	28.8	31.0	28.5	27.5	25.7	27.5	26.9	27.0	28.9	29.1	31.2	343	25	368
1957 6/	30.3	27.0	30.0	28.1	27.4	25.5	26.4	26.5	26.0	27.3	27.5	29.5	332	26	358
1958 6/	29.0	25.1	29.2	27.2	26.5	24.7	25.9	7/26.1	7/25.6						

1/ Based on population eating out of civilian supplies, unadjusted for underenumeration.
2/ Monthly totals do not necessarily add to yearly figures due to rounding.
3/ Liquid, frozen, and dried egg (egg solids) converted to shell egg equivalent.
4/ Civilian per capita disappearance is slightly overstated because some shell egg purchases by USDA were subsequently processed into frozen or dried egg and diverted from shell supply.
5/ This entry computes out to 20.2 eggs, which probably is a considerable understatement of the actual disappearance.
6/ Preliminary.
7/ Partly estimated.

Table 22 .- Eggs: Prices, per capita consumption, and disposable income, available data, 1910 to date

Year	Per capita consumption		As reported			Adjusted for price level 1947-49 dollars		
			Average egg price, per dozen		Per capita disposable income	Average egg price, per dozen		Per capita disposable income
	Shell	Total	Received by farmers	Retail, AMS		Received by farmers 1/	Retail, AMS 2/	3/
	Eggs	Eggs	Cents	Cents	Dollars	Cents	Cents	Dollars
1910		306	20.9			55.0		
1911		329	17.5			50.0		
1912		312	20.2			54.6		
1913		303	19.4			51.1		
1914		295	20.5		350	55.4		816
1915		313	19.4		368	52.4		848
1916		299	22.1		425	50.2		912
1917		281	31.8		505	48.2		922
1918		284	36.0		557	47.4		866
1919		303	41.3	62.7	631	51.6		853
1920		299	43.5	68.2	654	55.8		763
1921		300	28.3	50.3	508	61.5		665
1922		316	25.0	43.7	541	52.1		756
1923		326	26.5	45.8	616	51.0		845
1924		324	26.7	46.9	610	50.4		834
1925		318	30.4	51.1	636	52.4		848
1926		339	28.9	47.8	651	53.5		861
1927		342	25.1	44.7	645	48.3		869
1928		338	28.1	46.2	653	51.1		891
1929		334	29.8	48.6	682	54.2	74.1	930
1930		331	23.7	40.6	604	51.5	65.1	846
1931		333	17.6	31.4	515	55.0	61.1	792
1932		313	14.2	26.8	390	59.2	62.6	668
1933		296	13.8	25.2	364	53.1	60.6	658
1934		289	17.0	29.0	411	51.5	62.5	719
1935		280	23.4	34.5	459	58.5	69.4	782
1936		289	21.8	34.0	517	51.9	67.9	872
1937		308	21.3	33.2	551	47.3	63.7	897
1938	293	310	20.3	32.5	506	56.4	67.1	839
1939	294	313	17.4	29.2	538	49.7	62.0	906
1940	300	319	18.0	30.1	576	48.6	63.0	962
1941	300	311	23.5	36.6	697	51.1	70.1	1,108
1942	306	318	30.0	45.1	871	50.8	73.6	1,250
1943	328	347	37.1	53.8	977	52.3	78.8	1,320
1944	327	354	32.5	51.1	1,060	44.5	75.8	1,410
1945	379	402	37.7	54.6	1,075	49.6	79.2	1,398
1946	359	379	37.6	55.3	1,136	43.2	70.0	1,362
1947	359	383	45.3	65.8	1,181	44.4	68.6	1,237
1948	361	389	47.2	68.4	1,291	44.5	65.7	1,256
1949	358	383	45.2	65.9	1,271	49.1	65.9	1,249
1950	364	389	36.3	57.1	1,369	38.2	56.4	1,332
1951	365	392	47.7	69.7	1,473	43.0	61.9	1,327
1952	362	390	41.6	63.6	1,520	39.2	55.5	1,339
1953	354	379	47.7	66.8	1,582	50.2	59.4	1,383
1954	351	376	36.6	56.2	1,582	39.8	50.2	1,378
1955	346	371	38.9	58.1	1,660	44.7	53.0	1,450
1956	343	368	38.7	57.7	1,727	44.5	52.4	1,486
1957 4/	332	358	35.2	54.9	1,782	39.6	48.2	1,483
1958 5/		348			1,786			1,446

1/ Deflated by index of prices received by farmers. 2/ Deflated by BLS index of retail food prices. 3/ Deflated by BLS index of consumer prices. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Estimated.

Table 23.--Prices of poultry feeds and ingredients, by months, United States, 1956 to date

Month	Indes of prices paid by farmers for feed (1947-49=100)			Price per hundredweight								
				Value of —								
				Poultry ration 1/			Soybean meal 2/			Corn 3/		
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
				Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
January	87	91	84	3.39	3.58	3.32	3.09	3.06	2.76	2.07	2.20	1.66
February	87	91	84	3.40	3.56	3.32	3.02	2.92	2.92	2.11	2.12	1.71
March	87	90	86	3.42	3.55	3.39	2.90	2.91	3.29	2.14	2.14	1.79
April	88	90	88	3.51	3.54	3.47	3.21	2.84	3.55	2.36	2.16	2.00
May	91	90	88	3.62	3.53	3.51	3.54	2.84	3.36	2.48	2.20	2.05
June	90	87	87	3.63	3.48	3.48	3.60	2.79	3.41	2.54	2.18	2.12
July	90	87	88	3.64	3.47	3.50	3.31	2.90	4.01	2.55	2.20	2.11
August	91	87	88	3.66	3.47	3.50	3.16	3.22	3.58	2.59	2.20	2.11
September	91	86	87	3.65	3.43	3.44	2.90	3.12	3.56	2.55	2.05	2.02
October	89	85	85	3.53	3.37	3.37	2.86	2.90	3.03	2.12	1.89	1.86
November	90	84		3.54	3.34		2.94	2.82		2.16	1.75	
December	91	84		3.56	3.32		2.91	2.77		2.18	1.77	
Average	89	88		3.55	3.47		3.12	2.92		2.32	2.07	

Month	Price per hundredweight 4/								
	Laying mash			Scratch grains			Broiler mash		
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
January	4.36	4.49	4.29	3.93	4.13	3.91	4.79	4.93	4.81
February	4.36	4.51	4.29	3.93	4.11	3.89	4.81	4.96	4.80
March	4.36	4.48	4.38	3.95	4.11	3.93	4.81	4.93	4.91
April	4.42	4.48	4.48	4.05	4.11	3.99	4.91	4.95	4.97
May	4.57	4.46	4.52	4.14	4.10	3.99	5.02	4.91	5.06
June	4.57	4.42	4.47	4.14	4.06	3.99	5.06	4.87	5.01
July	4.58	4.42	4.56	4.16	4.05	4.01	5.08	4.87	5.08
August	4.57	4.43	4.58	4.19	4.03	4.00	5.10	4.91	5.11
September	4.55	4.41	4.50	4.18	3.98	3.96	5.05	4.89	5.06
October	4.49	4.36	4.45	4.13	3.92	3.96	4.97	4.83	4.97
November	4.47	4.32		4.11	3.90		4.91	4.80	
December	4.48	4.28		4.11	3.91		4.94	4.81	
Average	4.48	4.44		4.08	4.03		4.95	4.89	

1/ Purchased feeds at prices paid by farmers; homegrown feeds valued at current prices received by farmers.

2/ 44 percent protein, average wholesale price per hundredweight, bagged, at Chicago.

3/ Average price received by farmers, converted from cents per bushel.

4/ Average price paid by farmers.

Table 24.--Annual product-feed price ratios for poultry enterprises, and returns above feed costs in egg production, available data, 1940 to date

Year	Egg-feed price ratio, United States 1/	Broiler-feed price ratio			Turkey-feed price ratio, United States	Returns from egg production above feed costs, United States 4/
		United States *:	Salisbury, Md. 2/	Delaware 3/		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds Dol.
1940	11.5	n.a.			8.4	63
1941	13.5	n.a.			9.2	127
1942	14.2	n.a	6.7		9.8	176
1943	14.5	n.a.	8.0		11.1	225
1944	11.5	n.a.	7.1		10.8	151
1945	13.4	n.a.	7.6		11.5	236
1946	11.3	n.a.	7.0		9.7	196
1947	11.1	6.2	6.0		7.7	249
1948	11.4	6.5	6.3		9.8	279
1949	13.2	5.8	5.8		11.0	340
1950	10.3	5.6	5.4		8.8	208
1951	12.0	5.3	5.1		8.9	349
1952	10.0	5.1	5.2		8.0	249
1953	12.3	5.2	5.1	5.2	8.6	388
1954	9.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	7.9	224
1955	10.8	5.0	5.4	5.3	8.3	295
1956	10.9	4.0	4.2	4.1	8.2	311
1957	10.3	3.9	4.1	4.1	6.9	266
Jan.-Oct.:						
1954	9.5	4.4		4.5	7.9	199
1955	10.3	5.2		5.5	8.1	234
1956	11.0	4.1		4.2	8.4	270
1957	9.7	4.0		4.2	7.0	202
1958	10.9	3.9		4.0	7.3	5/235

1/ Simple average. 2/ From 1942 through 1948, ratios were based on price of broilers and price of feed on 1st day of month; 1949 through 1957 from weekly data. Data not available after 1957. 3/ Mid-month average for the State. 4/ Per hundred layers, assuming U. S. average feed costs, egg prices, and rates of lay. 5/ Partly estimated.

* This series begins in 1947.

n.a. - Not available.

Table 25.--Mid-month average prices received by farmers for poultry products, 1951 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Weighted average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
						(a) Eggs, per dozen							
1951	42.6	41.4	43.7	43.2	45.2	44.7	46.6	49.6	55.0	55.6	56.5	51.1	47.7
1952	40.5	34.7	34.0	35.2	34.2	35.7	43.3	48.2	48.7	50.3	51.9	46.6	41.6
1953	45.8	42.0	44.7	45.5	45.9	45.7	47.7	50.2	51.4	53.2	49.7	48.5	47.7
1954	46.3	45.7	38.7	35.0	33.1	33.0	34.5	37.4	33.8	32.4	33.9	32.7	36.6
1955	32.2	39.6	39.8	35.9	33.8	33.8	35.2	39.5	43.8	43.0	43.4	47.2	38.9
1956	46.6	40.2	39.6	38.5	37.6	36.4	36.6	36.9	38.6	38.1	37.2	37.1	38.7
1957 1/	33.2	32.7	30.4	30.4	28.8	28.9	32.0	36.4	40.3	43.2	45.4	44.2	35.2
1958 2/	38.9	36.6	40.8	37.4	35.5	33.9	35.9	36.9	41.0				
						(b) Commercial broilers, per pound							
1951	26.4	29.2	30.8	30.5	28.8	29.7	29.3	29.7	29.1	26.4	25.7	25.7	28.5
1952	28.8	29.3	28.1	27.1	25.3	26.8	29.3	31.0	31.3	29.1	31.6	29.7	28.8
1953	27.9	27.7	28.1	28.0	27.2	26.2	28.3	27.9	27.1	26.7	26.0	23.2	27.1
1954	24.2	22.6	23.5	24.3	23.7	24.4	25.4	24.9	23.0	21.0	20.1	19.2	23.1
1955	24.4	25.4	29.7	28.4	27.0	27.2	26.5	26.9	25.2	22.0	21.2	19.4	25.2
1956	20.6	21.4	21.9	20.8	21.1	20.2	21.4	19.6	18.2	17.2	16.8	16.6	19.6
1957 1/	18.0	19.5	19.5	18.8	19.3	20.7	21.4	20.7	18.1	17.0	16.9	16.4	18.9
1958 2/	19.9	20.3	21.5	19.3	20.1	21.0	19.4	18.0	16.1	15.8			
						(c) Farm chickens, per pound							
1951	24.9	27.1	28.7	29.0	29.3	27.0	26.4	24.6	23.9	23.0	22.6	23.3	25.0
1952	25.0	24.9	24.9	24.0	22.5	21.7	21.8	22.4	21.9	20.6	21.6	22.3	22.1
1953	23.2	24.0	25.2	24.9	24.8	22.9	23.0	22.7	21.6	20.2	20.8	21.0	22.1
1954	21.3	21.6	22.6	21.1	19.7	18.6	16.5	16.8	15.3	14.0	14.5	14.3	16.8
1955	15.4	18.6	20.9	20.3	20.2	19.7	19.3	18.4	18.8	18.0	17.5	17.9	18.6
1956	19.2	19.4	19.9	19.7	19.1	18.0	16.7	16.1	14.6	13.1	12.9	13.6	15.9
1957 1/	13.9	14.1	14.6	14.3	13.6	13.4	13.2	13.9	13.7	12.7	13.1	13.9	13.6
1958 2/	14.9	15.3	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.0	14.9	14.3	12.7	11.7			
						(d) All chickens, per pound							
1951	25.9	28.5	30.2	30.0	29.0	28.6	28.1	27.2	26.4	24.5	24.2	24.7	27.0
1952	27.8	28.2	27.4	26.2	24.4	24.9	26.4	27.0	26.3	24.5	26.7	26.7	26.2
1953	26.8	26.9	27.4	27.3	26.5	25.2	26.4	25.7	24.2	23.4	23.5	22.5	25.3
1954	23.4	22.4	23.3	23.5	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.0	19.5	17.8	17.7	17.4	21.1
1955	22.0	23.9	27.8	26.8	25.6	25.7	24.7	24.4	23.2	20.6	19.8	19.0	23.4
1956	20.4	21.1	21.6	20.6	20.7	19.8	20.6	18.8	17.2	16.0	15.6	15.8	18.8
1957 1/	17.3	18.6	18.8	18.2	18.5	19.6	20.2	19.5	17.1	15.9	16.0	15.9	18.0
1958 2/	19.0	19.4	20.8	19.0	19.6	20.3	18.7	17.4	15.8	14.8			
						(e) Turkeys, per pound							
1951	33.9	34.5	35.3	35.3	35.4	35.8	35.3	35.3	36.3	35.8	37.8	39.6	37.5
1952	37.1	36.1	34.5	34.5	32.0	32.3	31.9	32.6	33.2	32.9	33.7	34.6	33.6
1953	33.6	33.3	33.6	33.3	32.5	31.7	32.3	32.7	32.4	33.3	33.9	34.5	33.7
1954	33.2	33.9	33.6	33.3	31.0	31.3	28.6	27.8	27.6	27.0	28.5	29.6	28.8
1955	27.4	29.5	30.4	29.7	28.9	29.4	29.6	29.5	31.0	31.2	29.8	30.5	30.2
1956	30.6	31.0	31.3	30.8	30.6	29.1	28.6	28.3	26.7	25.9	25.9	27.8	27.2
1957 1/	26.6	25.3	25.5	25.8	24.2	23.3	21.8	22.7	22.9	22.3	23.5	24.5	23.4
1958 2/	22.6	24.7	27.1	26.5	27.1	25.6	24.6	24.9	23.7	24.0			

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

For earlier years, see: Prices Received by Farmers, U. S, 1908-55, Statistical Bulletin No. 180

Table 26.--Eggs, chicken, turkey, and red meats: Civilian per capita consumption, 1940 to date 1/

Year	Eggs	Chicken			Turkey		Red meats, carcass weight equivalent			
		New York dressed basis	Ready-to-cook basis	Approximate percent broiler meat is of total chickens	New York dressed basis	Ready-to-cook basis	Total	Beef and veal	Pork excluding lard	Lamb and mutton
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1940	319	18.8	14.1	14	3.5	2.9	142.4	62.3	73.5	6.6
1941	311	20.6	15.4	18	3.5	2.0	143.7	68.5	68.4	6.8
1942	318	23.6	17.7	18	3.6	3.0	140.3	69.4	63.7	7.2
1943	347	30.7	23.0	18	3.3	2.7	146.8	61.5	78.9	6.4
1944	354	27.1	20.4	19	3.3	2.7	154.2	68.0	79.5	6.7
1945	402	28.9	21.6	23	4.2	3.5	145.2	71.3	66.6	7.3
1946	379	25.9	19.4	21	4.5	3.7	154.1	71.6	75.8	6.7
1947	383	23.5	18.1	24	+.2	3.6	155.3	80.4	69.6	5.3
1948	389	23.2	18.3	30	3.7	3.1	145.5	72.6	67.8	5.1
1949	383	25.2	19.6	36	4.1	3.3	144.6	72.8	67.7	4.1
1950	389	26.4	20.6	42	4.9	4.1	144.6	71.4	69.2	4.0
1951	392	28.1	21.7	48	5.4	4.4	138.0	62.7	71.9	3.4
1952	390	28.4	22.1	53	5.7	4.7	146.0	69.4	72.4	4.2
1953	379	28.4	21.9	56	5.7	4.8	155.3	87.1	63.5	4.7
1954	376	---	22.8	60	---	5.3	154.7	90.1	60.0	4.6
1955	371	---	21.4	65	---	5.0	162.8	91.4	66.8	4.6
1956	368	---	24.6	71	---	5.2	166.7	94.9	67.4	4.4
1957 1/	358	---	25.6	76	---	5.9	159.0	93.3	61.5	4.2
1958 2/	348	---	28.5	76	---	5.6	152	87.3	60.5	4.1

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated.
For earlier years, see Consumption of Food in the United States, Agriculture Handbook No. 62.

Table 27.--Eggs: USDA purchases and Government-assisted programs, 1950 to date

Year	Month												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	Price support, dried whole egg (mil. lb.) 1/												
1950	1.5	5.5	7.1	11.0	17.0	17.3	13.4	3.7	4.3	0.9	.5	.2	82.4
	Section 32, shell eggs (thous. cases) 2/												
1952	---	---	---	---	78	149	---	---	---	---	---	---	227
	Section 6, dried whole egg solids 3/												
1955	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
	ICA program for export of eggs to Spain (thous. cases) 4/												
1955	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	70
	Section 32, medium-size shell eggs (thous. cases)												
1956	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	207	281	77	584
	ICA program for export of eggs to Spain (thous. cases) 4/												
1956	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	141	161
1957	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
	Section 32, large shell eggs (thous. cases)												
1957	---	169	145	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	314
	Section 32, dried whole egg solids (mil. lb.)												
1957	---	---	0.1	2.0	1.7	1.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.8
	Section 32, dried whole egg solids (mil. lb.)												
1958	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.7			
	ICA program for export of eggs to Spain (thous. cases) 5/												
1958	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---				

1/ Under discretionary authority of the Secretary of Agriculture toward price objective of 75 percent of parity.
2/ Shell eggs were contracted in the spring, and title taken by the Government after delivery from storage in the fall. Month of purchase indicated as contracting month.
3/ No offers were accepted under the announcement for this program, which was open in January.
4/ The allotment for these programs was in terms of dollar value, to the amount of $1.5 million in the first program and $2.5 million in the second program. Actual expenditures under the respective programs were $1.2 and $2.3 millions, respectively. The estimated quantity of eggs covered by these transactions is indicated.
5/ Program pending while this report was in process.

Table 28.--Demand factors bearing upon poultry product prices, per capita disappearance, and retail prices, United States, annual, 1940 to date

Year	Total population July 1, (including armed forces overseas) 1/	Employment: average number of people employed	Per capita disposable income	BLS consumer price index, (1947-49 =100)	Civilian per capita disappearance 2/			U. S. average price				
						Ready-to-cook basis		Received by farmers			Retail (AMS)	
					Eggs	Chicken	Turkey	Eggs, per dozen	Per pound (live) All chickens	Per pound (live) Turkeys	Eggs, per dozen	Chickens, per pound 3/
	Million	Million	Dollars		Number	Pounds	Pounds	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1940	132.1	47.5	576	59.9	319	14.1	2.9	18.0	13.9	15.2	30.1	28.1
1941	133.4	50.4	697	62.9	311	15.4	2.9	23.5	16.3	19.9	36.6	30.2
1942	134.9	53.8	871	69.7	318	17.7	3.0	30.0	19.8	27.5	45.1	36.1
1943	136.7	54.5	977	74.0	347	23.0	2.7	37.1	25.3	32.7	53.8	41.5
1944	138.4	54.0	1,060	75.2	354	20.4	2.7	32.5	24.9	33.9	51.1	41.7
1945	139.9	52.8	1,075	76.9	402	21.6	3.5	37.7	27.0	33.7	54.6	43.1
1946	141.4	55.3	1,136	83.4	379	19.4	3.7	37.6	29.0	36.3	55.3	48.7
1947	144.1	58.0	1,181	95.5	383	18.1	3.6	45.3	28.2	36.5	65.8	51.1
1948	146.6	59.4	1,291	102.8	389	18.3	3.1	47.2	32.3	46.8	68.4	56.7
1949	149.2	58.7	1,271	101.8	383	19.6	3.3	45.2	26.6	35.2	65.9	53.8
1950	151.7	60.0	1,369	102.8	389	20.6	4.1	36.3	24.9	32.9	57.1	58.5
1951	154.4	61.0	1,473	111.0	392	21.7	4.4	47.7	27.0	37.5	69.7	61.3
1952	157.0	61.3	1,520	113.5	390	22.1	4.7	41.6	26.2	33.6	63.6	61.6
1953	159.6	62.2	1,582	114.4	379	21.9	4.8	47.7	25.3	33.7	66.8	60.0
1954	162.4	61.2	1,582	114.8	376	22.8	5.3	36.6	21.1	28.8	56.2	54.2
1955	165.3	63.2	1,660	114.5	371	21.4	5.0	38.9	23.4	30.2	58.1	56.2
1956	168.2	65.0	1,727	116.2	368	24.6	5.2	38.7	18.8	27.2	57.7	49.0
1957 4/	171.2	65.0	1,782	120.2	358	25.6	5.9	35.2	18.0	23.4	5/54.9	5/47.7
1958 5/	174.1	64.4	1,786	123.5	348	28.5	5.6					

1/ Not adjusted for underenumeration.
2/ Based on population not adjusted for underenumeration.
3/ 1940-49, all chicken; 1950 to date, ready-to-cook broilers and fryers.
4/ Revised.
5/ Preliminary estimates as of November 1.

Table 29 .- Eggs and poultry: Production and related factors compared with U. S. population, 1930 to date

Year	Population, July 1 1/	Index of population, July 1 (1947-49=100)	Index of poultry and egg production (1947-49=100)	Potential layers, Jan. 1	Eggs produced on farms	Chickens raised, excluding specialized broilers	Sales and farm consumption of chickens				Turkeys raised
							From farm flocks		From specialized broiler production	Total	
							Young birds	Mature birds			
	Mil.			Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1930	123.1	84.0	65	420	39,067	777	435	298		733	17
1931	124.0	84.6	63	402	38,532	709	377	283		660	18
1932	124.8	85.1	63	386	36,298	736	394	271		665	22
1933	125.6	85.7	62	391	35,514	750	411	285		696	23
1934	126.4	86.2	59	385	34,429	644	340	282	34	656	22
1935	127.2	86.8	59	350	33,609	658	349	235	43	627	21
1936	128.1	87.4	63	363	34,534	715	376	254	53	683	28
1937	128.8	87.9	63	380	37,564	601	288	279	68	635	26
1938	129.8	88.5	65	353	37,356	651	315	239	82	636	27
1939	130.9	89.3	69	376	38,843	697	348	254	106	708	34
1940	132.1	90.1	70	393	39,707	634	296	275	143	714	34
1941	133.4	91.0	77	381	41,894	745	384	226	192	802	33
1942	134.9	92.0	89	428	48,610	844	442	245	228	915	33
1943	136.7	93.2	102	489	54,547	1,001	565	309	285	1,159	32
1944	138.4	94.4	102	524	58,537	832	445	345	274	1,064	35
1945	139.9	95.4	106	474	56,221	890	483	309	366	1,158	43
1946	141.4	96.5	99	473	55,962	738	374	328	293	995	40
1947	144.1	98.3	98	431	55,384	719	372	281	310	963	34
1948	146.6	100.0	96	418	54,899	615	279	276	371	926	32
1949	149.2	101.8	106	399	56,154	705	352	245	513	1,110	41
1950	151.7	103.5	111	424	58,954	620	286	275	631	1,192	44
1951	154.4	105.3	116	399	58,063	623	294	250	789	1,333	53
1952	157.0	107.1	117	397	58,068	561	259	242	861	1,362	62
1953	159.6	108.9	120	373	57,891	548	228	238	947	1,413	60
1954	162.4	110.8	125	371	58,933	540	225	235	1,048	1,508	68
1955	165.3	112.8	123	369	59,496	462	158	227	1,092	1,477	66
1956	168.2	114.7	136	360	60,887	479	166	219	1,344	1,730	77
1957 3/	171.2	116.8	137	369	60,448	397	105	223	1,452	1,780	81
1958	4/ 174.1	4/ 118.8	4/ 144	3/352	4/ 60,337	3/436					3/ 78

1/ Total, including armed forces overseas and not adjusted for underenumeration. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Estimated.

Table 30.--Chickens: Breed and variety distribution of hatchery supply flocks enrolled in the National Poultry Improvement Plan, United States, 1941-42 through 1957-58; by regions, 1957-58

Year and region	States reporting	Total birds in plan: Number	Percentage distribution by breed and variety 1/: Total	New Hampshire	White Leghorn	White Rock	Barred Rock	Rhode Island Red	Crossmated	Others 2/
	No.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1941-42	33	10.7	100	21.2	24.1	15.6	16.2	12.5	2.0	8.3
1942-43	40	15.8	100	19.2	26.6	18.3	15.7	8.9	3.0	8.3
1943-44	42	20.3	100	19.4	25.9	19.7	13.9	8.3	5.5	7.3
1944-45	39	17.6	100	20.6	25.8	17.5	12.4	8.0	9.8	5.9
1945-46	32	20.3	100	23.8	23.1	17.0	11.4	7.7	11.3	5.7
1946-47	38	24.5	100	23.4	25.4	17.4	10.0	6.5	11.1	6.2
1947-48	42	25.1	100	25.9	24.7	15.2	10.2	6.8	12.4	4.8
1948-49	44	26.5	100	31.9	25.7	13.2	7.8	5.6	11.9	3.9
1949-50	47	36.2	100	38.8	21.9	10.4	6.2	4.3	15.1	3.2
1950-51	47	33.8	100	38.9	21.6	10.1	5.8	4.1	16.4	3.1
1951-52	47	37.6	100	41.4	18.9	11.9	4.0	3.3	14.3	6.2
1952-53	47	33.8	100	36.2	20.1	14.8	3.5	3.2	16.0	6.2
1953-54	47	36.0	100	25.4	18.9	23.1	2.2	2.7	19.7	8.0
1954-55	47	37.1	100	16.0	19.2	29.5	1.3	2.7	21.2	10.1
1955-56	47	34.9	100	6.7	18.9	25.2	1.2	2.3	34.0	11.7
1956-57	47	39.0	100	4.1	14.8	21.0	1.0	1.7	47.1	10.3
1957-58	47	35.6	100	3.2	17.0	10.1	.7	1.7	57.7	9.6
1957-58 Regions										
North Atlantic	9	7.5	100	2.4	22.5	12.6	1.9	2.5	55.4	2.7
East North Central	5	6.0	100	5.2	26.2	17.7	1.0	1.2	33.6	15.1
West North Central	7	6.2	100	2.6	24.6	5.0	0.4	1.7	43.6	22.1
South Atlantic	8	9.3	100	2.6	4.3	7.0	0.1	1.9	79.8	4.3
South Central	8	4.8	100	3.2	6.7	10.2	0.3	.6	71.6	7.4
Western	10	1.8	100	4.1	33.3	6.8	0.1	2.1	44.7	8.9

1/ Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.
2/ Includes in-crossmated.

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Table 31.--Turkeys: Breed and variety distribution of hatchery supply flocks enrolled in the National Turkey Improvement Plan, United States, 1943-44 through 1957-58; by regions, 1957-58

Year and region	States reporting	Total birds in Plan: Number	Percentage distribution by breed and variety 1/: Total	Bronze: Broad-breasted	Bronze: Standard	All Whites, including Hollands,	Beltsville Small White	All others 2/	January 1 breeders estimated by Crop Reporting Board (48 States)
	No.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Mil.
1943-44	8	0.1	100	72	15	7	2	5	4.2
1944-45	24	.7	100	82	14	3	3/	2	4.5
1945-46	30	2.3	100	92	5	2	1	1	4.8
1946-47	39	1.9	100	89	4	5	2	1	3.8
1947-48	39	1.1	100	72	15	5	6	1	2.5
1948-49	41	1.8	100	77	15	4	4	1	3.1
1949-50	44	2.1	100	76	14	4	6	1	3.3
1950-51	44	2.3	100	77	2	4	16	1	3.2
1951-52	44	3.1	100	75	3/	4	19	2	3.7
1952-53	42	2.6	100	76	3/	4	17	2	3.2
1953-54	42	2.8	100	67	1	8	23	1	3.1
1954-55	42	2.8	100	66	1	14	18	1	3.0
1955-56	41	3.0	100	65	1	19	14	1	3.2
1956-57	41	3.6	100	68	1	18	12	2	3.7
1957-58	42	3.4	100	72	3/	17	9	2	3.4
1957-58 Regions									
North Atlantic	9	0.1	100	33	1	62	2	1	0.2
East North Central	5	.4	100	46	2	51	1	---	.4
West North Central	7	.8	100	65	3/	21	7	7	.8
South Atlantic	8	.4	100	52	3/	7	40	3/	.4
South Central	7	.4	100	68	---	22	11	3/	.5
Western	6	1.3	100	95	3/	2	3	3/	1.2

1/ Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.
2/ Including Jersey Buff, Bourbon Red, Black Narragansett, Nebraskan, Crosses, and others.
3/ Less than 0.5.

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